THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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"POOR LO!"

AND HIS DEFENDERS.

His Claims for Mercy—The Character of His "Religious Enthusiasm"—His Devotions Uncomfortable for the White Settlers—The Eccentricities of His Religious Martyrdom—The Maudlin Sentimentality of the Christian Aid Association—Our Policy a Standing Disgrace and a Crime Against the White Man.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I had the honor to prophesy, soon after Gen. Canby's murder, that we should soon have abundant testimony that the Modocs are injured innocents, engaged in a noble effort to defend their rights. Well, the testimony is coming right along. Trivial installments are here, and the people will just get as much more as will be necessary to divide the nation against itself and prevent the Government carrying out any fixed policy to any definite result. I am sorry, for my reputation as a prophet, to say that any one not an idiot, who knows anything of our Indian policies, must have known this much; that with all I have seen of them I came so far short of appreciating the purring powers of those velvet-pawed peacemakers who never show their claws to any but western settlers—have no enemies but the advance guard of civilization—the men and women who go to plant schools and churches in the wilderness. I knew that in getting the chestnuts out of the fire, for that cunning old monkey, "the Indian Bureau," the benevolent friends of Mr. Lo would muster an overwhelming array of official reports, appeals, addresses, affidavits, and testimonials of all sorts and descriptions, proving that the poor Indian has been very badly used, and that these people who have been murdered by him have only got a very small part of their deserts, but I did not expect he would be represented as a religious martyr, suffering for conscience sake.

It has been reserved for the Indian Aid Association to justify his utmost barbarities by pleading, on his behalf, that his religion requires him to torture his enemies!! So when a party of these saints enter a settler's cabin, nail the small children to the wall, or unjoint their feet and hands and cut them off *with the butcher knives furnished them by Peace Commissions*, outrage all the women and girls over six years, cut the unborn children from the mother's womb and prolong the operation that the victim's shrieks may longer furnish the music for their dance, and add other atrocities to which decency denies a name, they are simply engaged in meritorious acts of devotion! Their religion requires these sacred rites, and those impious western settlers are interfering with the rights of conscience, as well as the proprietory rights, of the noble red man! It does seem almost beyond the possibility of belief that Christian men can be found who are ready to apologize for these monsters, and who can have their sympathies so perverted as to throw one word of influence against the long suffering and unspeakably wronged pioneer in the westward march of empire.

The majority of the people who compose this Aid Association cannot, surely, be murderers, or in sympathy with murder! They can have no personal hate toward the helpless women and children who form the great bulk of the sacrifices which these fiends mangle and mutilate and defile and insult and torture, *as a religious exercise*. How can they be so blinded, so misled, as to throw all the weight of their influence against the innocent, and in favor of criminals who, everyone, have forfeited a thousand lives.

As tribes, they go into council, and plan their murders, and every individual, in as far as his or her power goes, aids in their execution. Ever squaw does her full share, and they are generally quite as ferocious and cruel as the warriors. I cannot call them men and women, for I have seen too much of them; every pappoose, that can handle a knife or a fire-brand, aids in the work of torture and destruction, and our troops are constantly hindered, in action, by our fear of punishing the innocent with the guilty, while from their similarity of costume and stature, and the absence of beards on the male Indians, it is difficult to distinguish them from their female accomplices.

This Aid Association seems to have reached the acme of absurdity, not only in justifying the Indians' torture of their victims, as a religious right, but in demanding that our Government shall recede from every step it has taken toward extending our laws over those savages, and go back to the bloody old monstrosity of recognizing every tribe as an independent nation, and hand over, to any of these nations, any such white person as the agent shall claim as an offender against it! This would be a tall contract! The Association tells us that the agents are a set of scoundrels, and proposes that every man, woman and child, west, shall hold his or her right to life at the pleasure of the agents, and that, on the requisition of any one of them, any citizen of the United States may be furnished to these copper-colored priests to be offered up on the altar of their religious enthusiasm. It is almost beyond belief that such a proposition could be made by sane men.

The case is just this: Whatever wrongs these savages render, are done by the Government. This Government is the will of its people. Of these, not more than one in a thousand are in danger of being a victim to Indian vengeance, and this Association, speaking for the nine hundred and ninety-nine, are willing that one shall pay the forfeit of their crimes. It used to be thought that the priest pitied the victim at the altar, but these priests show no sign of any such weakness. Perhaps if he were dumb they would, but he not only makes an outcry, but a stout resistance. It is time western people knew if they have any rights which the Indian Bureau is bound to respect. Are well meaning, mistaken people, who know nothing about Indians, and live in safety, to dictate its policy, so that citizens of our western territories shall continue to be the propitiation for our national sins, and to be offered up on the reeking altars of the Indians' religious worship?

I plead for the brave men and women and the innocent children who are making Christian homes in the far West; who till the soil, plant the school and church, who labor, early and late, to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. I know who and what they are, their wrongs and the outrages committed against them, and I ask Christian men and women, who dwell at ease and know not the terrors which invest them, to stand between them and the horrible fate to which blind fanaticism, set in motion by official cupidity, would consign them. I plead for the settler's home and the women and children who tremble there. I have no sympathy with that religion which would make it resonant with their shrieks of anguish. That benevolence and Christianity which can be used by the corrupt rings that are yearly robbing our Government of millions, under pretence of paying Lo for his land and his good behavior, is a weak, maudlin affair, a standing disgrace to the names we ought to respect. If there were a small, a very small, admixture of common sense with them, we should hear no more of their furnishing fiends, in human shape, with Spencer rifles and butcher knives as a means of civilization. The blood of the thousands upon thousands of innocent people who have fallen victims to Indians lies at the door of these men and women and Associations, who aid in any way in inducing our Government to keep up the old, preposterous and bloody policy of recognizing Indians as independent nations. Not until the last vestige of this recognition is blotted from our laws can there be a hope of peace or safety on our western borders.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

ZOZONIA, INDIANA County, Pa.

American Benefactions.

Do not Americans appreciate education? Here is a list of some of their benefactions: $1,300,000 by Mr. Simmons, of Boston, for the industrial education of women; $1,000,000 by Daniel Drew, to endow a Theological Seminary, to which Abel Meuand adds $100,000 more "for the education of women for the ministry;" $200,000 by Erastus Corning, for a Female College; $400,000 by Robert Barnes, of Indiana, for the education of orphans in that State; $100,000 by Orange Judd, the agricultural book publisher, for Scientific Department in Wesleyan University; $60,000 by Cyrus McCormick (the reaper) for Theological Seminary at Chicago; $100,000 by Daniel Appleton (the book publisher) for chancellorship and library in New York University; $100,000 by Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, to Harvard University; $100,000 by Chauncey Rose of Terre Haute, Indiana, for Female College, $100,000 by Henry Sage, of Brooklyn, New York, for female college building at Cornell University; $500,000 by Mr. Shaw of St. Louis, for park and botanic garden; $200,000 by Mr. Pardee of Pennsylvania, for Scientific Department of Lafayette College, at Easton, Penna; $75,000 by Horace Sibley of Rochester, New York, for a library building at Rochester University; $50,000 by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck to the new University at Syracuse, New York, which has been increased by other citizens to a million and a half; $150,000 by Samuel Williston for educational purposes in Easthampton, Mass.; $250,000 by Captain Richardson of San Francisco, Cal., to found the Richardson College in Chicago University; $50,000 by Edward Tompkins to found a chair of Oriental languages in the University of California; $20,000 by Mr. Raymond of Oakland, to the College at Toledo, Ohio; $75,000 by Dr. H. H. Toland, to endow a medical department in the University of California; $100,000 in property and $50,000 in cash, by Mr. John Anderson of New York, to found the Penikese School of Natural History.

Singular Phenomena.

There was recently found, says the Inyo *Independent*, quoted by the San Francisco *Examiner*, a pair of field glasses in the desert near what is known as Death Valley. The glasses are supposed to have belonged to Hahn, a lost guide of Wheeler's exploring expedition. They were brought into one of the interior towns by an Indian, and were purchased from him. The most singular fact connected with them is that every object within range of where the glasses have been lying for a year or more, is distinctly photographed upon them. We have heard of such phenomena before, but this is one of the most remarkable instances we remember. Both object glasses are covered with perfect and most beautiful photographs or etchings of desert shrubs; stems, branches, leaf-stalks. Leaves and leaflets are as distinctly marked as if laid on by a master hand. There is no mixture or confusion of one plant with another, each having a clear border of unmarked glass, rendering it probable that the sun or lightning photograph, or whatever it may be, was received through the eye-glass. These pictures seem to occupy a position about the centre of each of the object glasses, but a little nearer the plane than the convex side.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1874, the valuation of the pound sterling, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, will be $4.86⅔, instead of $4.84 as at present.

REMEMBERING THE DEAD.

Memorial Day Services.

Yesterday's Exercises in Honor of the Fallen Brave—Strewing the Graves in the Silent Cities of the Dead—The Observances in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and the South Side—The Military Display—Last Night at the Academy of Music—A Full Account of the Entire Proceedings.

Friday last, throughout the entire Northland and in the sunny South, the beautiful and appropriate custom of strewing flowers upon the graves of the soldier dead was observed. Those who died to save and those who fell in endeavors to destroy the Union were alike honored with floral offerings. Their tombstones were decorated with evergreens and garlands, signifying that though a decade has passed since their lives were laid down for country and home, and their bodies have long since returned to mother earth, they are not forgotten and never will be. The memory of them is as fresh and dear to day as was strong the love of mother and sister when long years ago father and son went forth with brave hearts, and banners gaily streaming, and drums loudly beating, in response to Lincoln's call, to dare and do and die. The thousands of unknown and unmarked graves that are on the hill sides and in the valleys of the North and South can only be decorated by the wind and nature carelessly strewing the blossoms on the mounds and causing the May flowers to spring up and grow there too. The unknown soldiers whose graves are kept damp by the clouds that hang around the summit of Lookout Mountain, are remembered, although the love still felt for them cannot be manifested. So it is with those who sleep in the swamps of the James river and the Chickahominy, beneath the dark pines of the south, in the valley of the Mississippi and on the plains of the west. They never returned, and loving hands cannot do them the honor that affectionate hearts would prompt.

In our own county of Allegheny there are many vacant places in family circles, and to a certain extent time has worn the edge off the sorrow at first so deep and bitter at the loss of the missing one, but at each annual recurrence of Memorial Day the opportunity is improved, to show that, although lost to sight, they are still cherished to memory. The bright, fresh flowers so plentifully strewn yesterday on scattered graves in our silent cities of the dead, attested the interest taken by the public in Decoration Day. It was manifested, too, in a hundred other ways. The fluttering flags on every hand, the prettily bedecked and handsomely festooned houses, the deserted and silent manufactories and workshops, all gave evidence of it. Certain it is that nowhere else was Memorial Day better observed than in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Yesterday morning dawned bright and beautiful. Hardly a cloud obscured the sky, and a light pleasant breeze stirred throughout the entire day. Banners were quite profusely displayed, and the dwellings on a great many of the streets were ornamented very beautifully with festoons and appropriate devices and mottoes. A flag floated from the Custom House, but not a single bright thing relieved the gloomy appearance of Municipal Hall. From early morning until noonday the streets were thronged with people to see the processions and participate in the exercises. Business was generally suspended both in Pittsburgh and on the North Side.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

As announced by the programme, at nine o'clock promptly from Monument Hill a salute of one hundred guns was fired by a detachment of soldiers from the Arsenal, under the command of Major Beebe. From the corner of Marion and Ridge avenues, the procession then began to march in the following order:

A. P. Callow Brass Band.

Chief Marshal, Gen. W. A. Blakely, attended by the following named gentlemen as Aids:

Adjutant General B. C. Christy; Chief of Staff, Dr. D. W. Riggs; Aids, Dr. W. S. Harrow, Wm. Fausnaught, G. W. Snead, John P. Thorn, Andrew Taggart, John Ogden, J. H. Stevenson, James Lowry, Dr. W. Huselton, William Carson, Colonel Shausberger.

Detachment of Allegheny City Police.

Mayor Callow and a portion of City Councils.

The Veteran Battalion and Civic Societies.

Carriages with Speaker and Chaplain.

Carriages with Crippled Soldiers.

Sheridan Post, with honorably discharged Soldiers and carriages with Citizens.

The procession moved over the following route: Up Marion avenue to West Ohio street, along West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Palo Alto street, up Palo Alto to Taylor avenue, along Taylor avenue to Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania Avenue to Fremont street, up Fremont street to Uniondale cemetery.

The Second and Third Ward school children under the charge of Col. D. L. Smith had gone to the cemetery before the procession and as the latter entered it they formed a circle around the speakers stand, and the soldiers marched around them preceded by the A. P. Callow band playing a dirge. The "Grand Army hymn" was then sung by the children, accompanied by an organ, at which Mr. A. C. Carr presided. After an eloquent prayer by Rev. I. N. Baird, the scholars led by Professor McCabe then rendered in very good style, "Let the dead, brave and true heroes rest."

When the song was concluded, Gen. W. A. Blakely came forward and introduced Hon. F. H. Collier, who delivered an address that was short, but which made up in quality, being of an eloquent pathetic style that elicited the closest attention.

When he concluded, Captain Cornelius led in a song entitled, "Our Dead Comrades," after which W. D. Moore read an original ode entitled, "Our Fallen Heroes."

Captain W. W. Tyson commander of Sheridan Post, delivered a speech, when the doxology was sung, the benediction said, and the entire crowd dispersed among the graves in all parts of Uniondale Cemetery to strew them with flowers. The Soldiers' Monument on Seminary Hill, and the Hampton Monument in East Park, were both very handsomely decorated and attracted great attention. On the latter some one had hung and trimmed in mourning a card bearing the inscription "Jacob Keirsch, killed at Gettysburg, July 4th, 1863." The name had not been cut in the marble shaft along with the others that were there but though perhaps few knew that he had fell in battle he was still remembered by some loving one, who could not decorate his grave and could only hang a wreath on the monument erected in honor of the battery to which he belonged.

SOUTH SIDE DECORATION.

The observance of Memorial day on the South Side was general, the factories and mills were all closed, and nearly all places of business or marts of trade. The streets were thronged with men, women and children, who partook of the general observance with a rare gusto. No ostentatious or gaudy display was made, but a quiet fitting tribute was given to the honored dead, whose memories are dearly cherished by the nation's sons and daughters.

At eight o'clock the members of the Col. J. W. Patterson Post, No. 151, G. A. R., assembled at their hall on Fourteenth street to prepare for the procession. The Chief Marshal and his aids soon after appeared at the corner of Carson street, and in a few minutes the procession moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Joseph Fisher.

Aids—Dr. J. D. Thomas, Dr. Rawhauser, Jos. McCoy, Capt. Isaac Kline, James L. Kline, Adam Jae, Thomas Miller, Joseph McDonald, Ernest, Bomback, George Orth.

Washington Cornet Band, in full uniform.

One hundred members of Col. J. W. Patterson Post G. A. R., in charge of W. F. Willock, Post Commander.

Carriage containing Alderman Hoerr, and reporters of the Press.

The procession moved up Fourteenth to Sarah street, and thence via. Thirtieth to Carson street, in the Twenty-fourth ward. Here they countermarched and proceeded along Carson street to the Brownsville road, in South Pittsburgh, and to the top of the hill via said road, where the first graveyard was reached. The citizens along Carson street paid the highest respect to the procession, the best of order was maintained, and floral presentations to members of the delegations were made.

At Zimmerman's graveyard, the Chief Marshal and his aids dismounted and preceeded the Post to a beautiful knoll in the quiet hallowed spot, where the procession was halted and a square formed and the ceremonies of the day commenced. Captain Isaac Kline efficiated as the Master of Ceremonies. Comrade W. F. Willock the Post Commander, then made a brief address. The closing section of which is as follows.

"We are not here to glory in the victories of the past, nor to stir up the hot blood by the recital of our comrade's valor. We have buried the animosities and hate engendered by the war, and we desire rather to forget all, save the good in the past, whilst we renew our inflexible purpose to maintain the Government, saved by the devotion of our comrades.

Here is a fitting place to call to mind the men who with us stood guard over the nation; to think of the charge some comrade died repelling, some terrible leaden shower that smote him by our side, some prison pen, where dying, he still prayed for God's fair land; and to show that the love of Union and liberty was not laid aside when the battle flags were furled, and the sword laid up to rest."

Captain Thomas Shields, the chaplain, then offered up a fitting prayer to Almighty God, invoking His blessing to guard and keep the nation and to care for the widow and the fatherless.

Captain Kline then stepped forward and stated that wreaths and flowers had been prepared for each grave and that the the decoration of graves was now in order.

The procession was then re formed and proceeded to the Catholic Cemetery, where nearly the same services were performed and the graves of dead soldiers, one and all, decorated. At the Methodist grave-yard, the one situated most central of the five, on the South Side, was also visited, and here the children from the Sabbath schools were in waiting to assist in the ceremonies. The same formula of the G. A. R., as in the other cemeteries, was gone through with, after which the children sang, assisted by a selected choir, the ode "Blessed are the Martyred Dead" to the tune of "Old Hundred." The band played a dirge, the children sang, and Rev. L. McGuire delivered an address in English and Rev. J. K. Melhorn an address in German. The balance of the programme was then gone through with, and after singing the doxology and receiving the benediction, the soldiers' graves were appropriately decorated. Herzbergers and Concord graveyards were then visited and the same appropriate exercises as at other cemeteries were carried out, after which the graves of the soldiers received the honored floral attention. This concluded the ceremonies on the South Side.

IN THE CITY.

Here in the old city, by Posts Nos. 3 and 117, G. A. R., great preparations had been made, flowers had been contributed with a lavish hand, though the season had been backward. As an evidence of the liberality in this regard, we might mention that William Neeb, Esq., of the *Freiheits Freund*, contributed an entire two horse wagon load of flowers, sufficient to decorate the entire list of unknown graves in Allegheny Cemetery. Next came the Franklin School which responded most liberally, the Moorhead School and others we have not the limit to enumerate. Suffice it to say, however, that responses came freely from all sides, and perhaps none contributed more liberally in time and money than Col. J. Stewart, Capt. John R. Hunter, Capt. W. W. Tyson, Col. Norman M. Smith, Gen. Wm. Blakely, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, and individual members of the G. A. R. and the County Executive Committee. It is through their indefatigable energy, with the aid of a generous public, that the affair has been brought to such a complete success in point of a genuine and proper observance of a holiday, that should be sacred in memory to every man, woman and child that loves the nation, that these tried and noble martyrs died to save.

Post 117, before they proceeded on their mission of love in the morning, presented their commander, Colonel N. M. Smith, with an elegant gold badge of the G. A. R., inscribed with the number of the Post, 117, in blue enamel, and the approprirte words, "Reward of Merit." The Post assembled at precisely half past twelve and proceeded to St. Mary's cemetery conterminous to the Allegheny cemetery and then after brief and appropriate ceremonies proceeded to decorate graves of "those who sleep in the valley." After this they proceeded to General Hays' monument on the hill in Allegheny cemetery and appropriately decorated it, with wreaths and flowers and awaited the coming of Post 3.

Shortly after two o'clock the procession was formed near the monument as follows:

St. Cecelia Band.

Chaplain and orator of the day Rev. S. R. Frazier.

General J. B. Sweitzer, Post Commander and staff.

Members of the Press.

Members of Post 3, G. A. R.

East Liberty Band.

East Liberty Lodge, U. O. M.

Post 117.

The procession proceeded to the flat, where a square was formed around the graves of unknown soldiers, and the ceremonies of the day commenced with a dirge by the St. Cecelia Band.

General J. B. Sweitzer then stepped forward and made a brief address, which concluded as follows:

"As thus we scatter earth's fairest emblems, life's fitting symbols, upon our comrade's graves, as stalwart men, and gentle women, and little children bedeck the soldier's graves with flowers, and bedew them with tears, the world shall know that the humblest of our slain comrades has a crown of remembrance, brighter and more enduring than the diadem of kings."

The St. Cecelia Band then played another dirge, when Rev. S. M. Stuckenburg offered up an appropriate prayer, invoking God's blessing upon the nation and the people, and invoking a guidance by Divine Providence of its rulers.

Another dirge was then played by the band, when comrade J. Stewart stepped forward with a bunch of flowers, and made the following brief address:

In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find shelter and repose, I deposit these flowers on this grave, thinking not of the creed or color, politics or rank of the comrades sleeping below, knowing only they were patriots, who bravely served where duty called. May the lesson of purity, which these flowers symbolize, rest in our hearts and incite in us feelings of patriotism which our comrades showed in life and exemplified in death."

Comrade J. H. Grayson then stepped forward and spoke as follows:

In honor of our comrades slain in freedom's battle, yielding up their life in prison pens, dying in hospitals from wounds or disease, who now sleep in graves far away and unknown, I place these flowers upon this grave. These beautiful flowers will fade, the green mounds will be leveled with the plain, the historic streams by which our comrades fought will be dry, and the battlements where they bled will be washed to the sea, ere the story of their valor dies out, or the result of their heroism ceases to effect mankind.

Comrade R. C. Hazlett also made the following brief address:

Death comes to all of us; none shall evade its relentless mandate. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their places in the bosom of the earth, and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger whose summons we must obey.

Our comrades, whose graves are scattered all over the land wherever our armies marched or fought—who calmly sleep beneath the waters until the seas give up their dead, or in the quiet hamlet where the sound of the battle call was never heard—died in the performance of the noblest of duties, the defense of their country and the upholding of its starry banner.

Rev. J. M. Stuckenberg being then followed in an address as given below:

Out of His infinite mercy, the Father, without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls to the ground, has been pleased to move from us our comrades. May the examples of their actions and the lesson of their sacrifice remain with us, and constantly teach us that next to the duty we owe to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, unselfish patriotism and manly devotion to the country which shields and protects us, are the highest attributes and surest signs of that true nobility which raises men to be a little lower than the angels, and binds upon the brow the ineffaceable mark of the hero. May wisdom from on high shine into the hearts of our rulers and so direct all their actions, that the voice of the people may honor them, as to-day it honors the lowly bed of the country's defenders; and from this silent city of the dead may we carry to our homes, and prove by our actions the determination to be true to the charges left upon the nation's gratitude, "to care for him who has borne the battle," and for the widow and orphans of him who has fallen. In remembrance, then, of the holy cause for which our comrades gave the full measure of their devotion, I now place these white flowers upon this grave.

After this the St. Cecelia Band played a dirge, when Rev. S. R. Frazier stepped forward and delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, alluding to the solemnity of the occasion, he said the sorrows that are mingled over the soldier's graves will ever stand as a standing shield, that the nation in the future will be as well defended, as it has been in the past. The peace that has been brought at so much cost of valuable life, literally battering the nation, as if on fire, he hoped would be permanent the lasting. The homage that we offer at the shrine of patriotism will grow year by year, and our children will love to commemorate the 30th day of May.

After singing the doxology by all present Rev. Mr. Stuckenburg delivered the benediction.

The graves were then decorated and none were forgotten.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

As previously announced, the military parade of the Eighteenth Divison, National Guard, of this city, took place yesterday as a part of the exercises of Memorial Day. The review in front of the Monongahela House occurred about eleven o'clock and was witnessed by an immense crowd on the sidewalks of Smithfield and Water streets. After the division review was over the Fourteenth regiment Zouaves was presented with a beautiful stand of colors by General Pearson on behalf of the State. It is a standard flag with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania in the azure and between the stripes inscribed in handsome gilt letters are the words "Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P." The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" at the conclusion of General Pearson's address, after which James H. Kerr, Esq., came forward and in a short but appropriate address received the flag on behalf of Colonel Hill. The banner was given into the hands of the color bearers, and the procession started over the route previously designated.

The Duquesne Greys presented a magnificent appearance, having turned out two hundred and eleven strong. Going down Fifth avenue they marched sixteen abreast, and the display was so fine that it evoked expressions of admiration on all sides. The following companies were out on porade: Company A, Capt. Reed; Company B, Capt. Brown; Company C, Captain Fulwood; Company D, Lieut. Guthrie; Company F, Capt. Aul.

The parade added very materially to the observance of Decoration Day, and contributed not a little to the pleasure of those who were out sight-seeing.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Decoration day ended in fine style. The Academy of Music was crowded last night almost from pit to dome. As soon as the doors of the hall were thrown open the crowd began to pour in, and the flow of humanity kept up unceasingly until the building would hold no more. The orchestra circle and parquette chairs were occupied almost entirely by ladies, there being but few gentlemen on the first floor. The Great Western Band entertained the audience with some fine musical selections, until the speaking commenced. The excellent style in which the music was rendered brought forth rounds of applause. The patriotic airs that were played stirred the blood in the veins of the old soldiers and made it bound with that martial ardor which induced them long ago to imperil their lives on the field of battle. How many brave boys who went out ten years ago, their feet keeping time to martial music, returned not again to be crowned with the laurel wreath of victory? They are numbered by tens of thousands, and they sleep upon every battle field of the rebellion. How many of the soldiers gathered last night in the Academy of Music thought of their unreturning comrades and wished them present? Not one but whose memory carried him back to the many battles in which he participated, and to the time when one by one his brothers fell beside him to rise no more, and the wish would come that he might again see their manly faces, grasp their friendly hands and listen to the old familiar tones, that could ring out so loud and clear above the din and noise of battle. But they are gone and no wish can bring them back.

The stage at the Academy of Music was not by any means gorgeously decorated. It presented a very plain and neat appearance. From each side was suspended flags and guidons bearing battle-field inscriptions, and in front stood the speakers stand draped in mourning, and ornamented with flowers. In the rear was a company of little girls and young ladies, neatly and prettily dressed, who were to sing under the direction of Professor McCabe. Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by General J. B. Sweitzer, who announced a list of officers, which was published a few days ago, Captain Charles W. Batchelor being chairman. Captain Batchelor not being present, having been called from the city, on motion of Colonel John H. Stewart, Mr. Sweitzer was unanimously elected chairman, and took his seat amid applause. After an eloquent prayer, that was listened to in the deepest silence, from Rev. J. W. F. Stuckenburg, a song entitled "They Sleep in the Valley," was given by Prof. McCabe's class in a style that brought forth enthusiastic applause. An original poem, written by Henry A. Lavely, was then read by himself, at the conclusion of which the President introduced Hon. H. B. Swoope as the orator of the evening. Mr. Swoope came forward from one of the private boxes, and was greeted by the audience in a manner that ought to make any man's blood tingle with pride. He spoke for about half an hour, and when he finished and retired from the stage, it appeared for a moment as though nothing would satisfy the audience but a repetition of the speech.

After quietness had been restored, the hymn "America" was sung by the class of ladies, and Col. Stewart said that as a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic he desired to return thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, the South Side and Allegheny City for the efficient assistance rendered them in suitably honoring the memory of our dead soldiers. He made a motion to that effect, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Preston, the assemblage dispersed, and the last exercises of Memorial Day were over.

What is Intilt?

During the earlier visits of the royal family to Balmoral, Prince Albert, dressed in a very simple manner, was crossing one of the Scotch lakes in a steamer, and was curious to note everything relating to the management of the vessel, and, among other things, the cooking. Approaching the "galley," where a brawny Highlander was attending to the culinary matters, he was attracted by the savory odors of a compound known by the Scotchmen as "hodge-podge," which the Highlander was preparing.

"What is that?" asked the Prince, who was not known to the cook.

"Hodge-podge, sir," was the reply.

"How is it made?" was the next question.

"Why, there's mutton intil't, and turnips intil't, and——"

"Yes, yes," said the Prince, who had not learned that "intil't" means "into it," expressed by the contraction "intil't," "but what is intil't?"

"Why, there's mutton intil't, and turnips intil't, and carrots intil't, and——"

"Yes, I see; but what is intil't?"

The man looking at him, and, seeing that the Prince was serious, replied:

"There's mutton intil't, and turnips intil't, and——"

"Yes, certainly, I know," urged the inquirer; "but what is intilt—intilt?"

"Ye daft gowk!" yelled the Highlander, brandishing his big spoon, "am I na tellin' ye what's intil't? There's mutton intil't, and ——"

Here the interview was brought to a close by one of the Prince's suite, who was fortunately passing, who stepped in to save His Royal Highness from being rapped over the head with a big spoon, in his search for information from the cook.

Suicide of a Young Married Woman.

A young married woman named Jennie Dennis, whose husband is lock tender at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last jumped into the canal and was drowned. She had only been married about nine months, and her marital relations seem to have been unpleasant for some weeks past. The unfortunate young woman penned three notes before committing the rash act, one of which was addressed to a lady friend, one to her mother, and one to her husband, the latter being as follows:

DEAR WILLIE: My husband. Try and forgive me, as I hope God will forgive both you and me, as he knows my thoughts and feelings. O that I might look at you and kiss once more those loved lips that has so often spoken harsh things to me, but I freely forgive you. So do not mourn for me when you read these few last lines my hand shall ever trace. I love you to the last. My only and last thoughts shall be to thee, my dear. Never more will I be here to cost you anything, but my little narrow home. Willie for you I end my life. I was happy till you began to get cross to me. You may not have meant it, but I could not think so, so it worried me and made me cross, but forgive me laying cold and still in death.

My mother is to have all my clothes, and the bed clothes you can give your mother. Do what you please with the furniture. Once more I ask you to forgive me and forget your erring wife. I loved you so.

JENNIE DENNIS.

Emigrants and their Wealth.

The New York *Herald* makes a grand estimate based upon the seventeen thousand emigrants that landed at Castle Garden last week, and from its figures it appears that an enormous supply of wealth is weekly flowing in which is not reckoned into each census, or at least receives no classification there. The honest productive labor of such a multitude, sufficient alone to colonize a State if settled in one locality, is an addition to our industrial strength that no figures can adequately set forth; while, at the same time, it is no poverty-stricken horde, with empty hands, that makes this peaceful invasion. On an average each emigrant brings a starting capital of $100, which the country gets the benefit of. This immediately increases the national source of revenue by almost a million and three-quarters as soon as the seventeen thousand have landed. But counting in their labor, which must be estimated at the value of a thousand dollars each at least, and there remains an aggregate of over $18,000,000 enrichment to the country from the advent of these English, Irish, German and Scandinavian emigrants, or as the Fourth of July orators will soon be saying, the "oppressed of every clime." Each week throughout the Summer and early Fall will make a similar exhibit, and the industries of the country, now undergoing indefinite expansion, need and welcome them.

Another Railroad in the Wild Cat Region.

We are credibly informed, says the Elk *Democrat* of the 8th inst., that a corps of engineers set out on Monday last, for the purpose of locating a railroad from the mouth of Falls Creek, on the Bennett's Branch road, to Ridgeway, via Rattlesnake, Little Toby and the Clarion. We understand that this is not a preliminary or experimental survey, but a positive location; and will be closely followed by the construction of the road; all this will be done under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, who mean business. We assure our readers that this is not idle talk but pleasing reality. Our informant is a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, and he gave us the positive assurance that the road will be built without delay. The mouth of Falls Creek is five miles east of Reynoldsville, and is distant from Ridgway twenty-eight miles by the route proposed. The great advantages of this route, passing as it does through the immense coal fields of Elk and Jefferson counties, and establishing a direct communication with Pittsburgh and the south-west are at once apparent. Add to this the increased facilities for transportation and travel to and from Brokwayville, Brookville, Reynoldsville and all other points along the route, and the benefits derived become almost incalculable.

New Cure for Insanity.

A new cure for insanity has been discovered. A few days ago a handsome young Irishman, of 24 years, was taken to an insane hospital in New York, a raving maniac. He was thrust into one of the cells in the lower part of the building, and with great difficulty pinioned to his bed. He yelled and struggled at such a rate that he was ordered to be put into a straight jacket. The next morning, while the physicians were trying to devise some proper treatment, the warden sent for the young man's sweetheart, and in an hour's time a pretty blue-eyed Irish girl, blushing and laughing, came to the warden and said she guessed she was "the only swateheart Peter had." Slipping into the cell of the madman, she went to his bedside, put her arm about his neck and kissed him. He ceased to struggle and became quiet. She smoothed his forehead, gently stroked his face, and fed him as though he were a child. The hearty warden watched with delight the progress of his remedy, which he called homeopathic. At 6 o'clock, when the rosy little physician kissed her patient good-by, he was as sane as ever he was. The warden now warrants a cure in every case of insanity where the patient has a sweetheart.

Ritualistic Practices.

Four hundred and eighty "priests of the Church of England" have petitioned the Bishops in Convocation to consider the advisability of providing for the license of "duly qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of the Canon Law." The Archbishop of Canterbury treated the petition as an "attempt to entrap the House into an expression of opinion," and pointed out that the petitioners went on to ask that prayers might be appointed to be said for the "Blessed Virgin Mary," and that there should be a "Holy Communion of Burials," and "Commemorations of the Dead," as well as special services for baptized children. His Grace spoke in strong terms of condemnation of these and other ritualistic practices, and intimated that he would not scruple to do again what he had done in a similar instance—revoke the license of curates who encouraged confessions.

THE scientific gentleman who, every spring, resurrects a single toad from his bed of solid rock, will have to take a back seat now, for at Concord, N. H., a man, digging up an old fence post, the other day, discovered a colony of one hundred and forty-two toads snugly stowed away at the bottom of the hole. He does not include in his count one old toad that was thin and rheumatic.

Farm, Garden and Household.

How Good Farmers Save Money.

They take good papers and read them. They keep account of farm operations. They do not leave their implements scattered over the farm, exposed to the rain, heat and snow. They repair their tools at the proper time, and so not suffer subsequently three-fold expenditure of time and money. They use their money judiciously and do not attend sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap. They do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things. They plant their trees well, and care for them, and, of course, get good crops. They practice economy of giving their stock good shelter during the winter, allow good feed, taking all that is unsound, half rotten or mouldy off. They do not keep a tribe of cats or snarling dogs around the premises, which eat more in a week than they are worth in their whole life. They read the advertisements and know what is going on, and frequently save money by it. Successful farming is made by attending to little things. The farmer who does his best earns his money with best appreciation, and uses it with the best results. Such men are the salt of the earth.

EARLY FOALS.

Virgil Hotchkiss, in the *Farmer's Union*, gives the following reasons in favor of early foals, by an old farmer:

With a decently warm stable give me the early foal. There are many reasons why I make this choice.

1. My experience has taught me that if the mare is to be used, especially on the plow, during the season, the colt needs age and strength to stand the "blood heating" of the mother.

2. The early foal gets a start before fly time, a season of wear and tear upon all horse flesh, as you know.

3. When dropped early, say in March, I'm able to wean and teach the creature to eat with the young stock, and being accustomed to solid food to keep it in good growing condition during our long and cold winters.

4. My early foals always make larger and stronger horses than the late stock.

5. When I have to work my mare I lose no time, if the colts are dropped early and all properly cared for.

6. A colt once wintered is a yearling, and must rank as such at the fairs. I find my early stock has an unlooked-for advantage over the colts exhibited.

"But," says I, "you want your mare on the ground fields early in the spring. Can they be relied upon so soon after foaling?"

Certainly, I feed liberally on chopped feed, with plenty of oat meal and wheat bran to produce milk. Warm drink also has a tendency to increase the flow so when the ground is ready to work that as a general case the mares are in good condition and the foals able to follow.

RAPE AS A HONEY PLANT.

H. O. Krusche, Berlin, Wis., writes the *American Bee Journal:* As a honey producing plant, the rape is scarcely second to linden, producing a beautiful golden honey of good flavor, and is in blossom when nearly everything else is out of blossom, commencing about the middle of August and continuing a couple of weeks.

2. As a farm crop, it is as good, if not better, than wheat. The time for sowing it is from the middle to the end of June. This gives time to prepare the soil after other crops are in; or if wheat or corn should fail in coming up, rape can be sown in their places. It is harvested from the middle to the last of September, after all other grain is harvested. It does not impoverish the soil, but benefits it. From five to ten bushels more per acre of wheat are raised on the ground which had rape the previous year. It allows no weeds to grow after it is fairly started, growing very dense, and its leaves completely shade the ground, therefore it does not suffer from drouth like other grains.

The seed has a good cash market at Fond du Lac, Wis., where oil is extracted from it, and brings from $1.50 to $2 per bushel. From ten to eighteen bushels is generally produced per acre, but is oftener over than under this estimate. Two quarts are sufficient to sow an acre. Thousands of bushels are annually raised in Calumet county, and it is just as staple a crop as wheat.

PATENT WAGON LUBRICANTS.

A resin lime soap, prepared by stirring 80 pounds of dry slacked lime into 100 pounds of rosin oil, and heating, with continued stirring, until a pastry mass free from lumps is formed, which finally runs from the stirrer like sirup, is a principal ingredient of different forms of patent axel grease. Some of these are prepared as follows: Blue, by boiling 500 pounds of crude rosin oil, one hour, with two pounds of dry slacked lime, allowing it to cool, drawing off the oil from the sediment, and stirring into it, while still warm, 10 to 13 pounds of the above soap, until a blue mass of the consistency of butter is obtained. Yellow, by adding to this six per cent. of an extract of turmeric, prepared by boiling one part turmeric with 20 of soda-lye. Black, by adding two pounds of lampblack, rubbed up with rosin oil, to 100 pounds of the blue mass. Patent palm oil lubricant is made by melting and stirring together 10 pounds of the resin soap and ten pounds of palm oil, and then mixing in 500 pounds of rosin oil, and enough soap (2-3 pounds), to give the consistency of butter; and, finally, seven to eight pounds of soda lye, obtained from 70 pounds calcined carbonate of soda, 200 pounds water, and 35 pounds lime, as milk of lime. The cheap, thick, residual oils from the manufacture of paraffine, can be improved as lubricants, by thickening them by melting them with lead soap. Mixtures of petroleum, rosin oil and resin soap. Mixtures of petroleum, rosin oil and resin soap, are frequently used as lubricants, as well as glycerine.

HOW TO GROW LIMA BEANS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—"For the past ten years we have raised Lima beans in great abundance—in fact, have cooked no other as even dry beans. The first year or so we found difficulty in ripening them, as we picked for the tables as fast as they were ready. There are only two points, if observed, to insure success. The first is to pinch off the top of each vine when they have reached the top of the stake—say six feet, and the second is carefully to save the earliest pods for seed. Many writers say they must be planted eye down, etc. We never practice it. We put the ground in nice order, when it is warm enough, and plant as any other beans, four to a hill, and they generally all come. By saving the earliest for seed we have them nice for the table three weeks earlier than at first." One of the principal points to be observed in the culture of Lima beans is, they should not be planted until the nights become thoroughly warm. They are as tender as the sweet potato, and a night temperature of forty degrees is sometimes fatal to their growth.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF LEMONS.

When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vinegar alone, and use lemons or apples, they would feel just as well satisfied and receive no injury. A suggestion may not come amiss as to a good plan, when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should then purchase several dozen at once, and prepare them for use in the warm, weak days of the spring and summer, when acids, especially citric and malic, or the acid of lemons, are so greatful. Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and fourth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into a tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels, and boil in water—a pint for a dozen pulps, to extract the acid. A few minutes boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemon; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes, bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water and have a cool, healthful drink.

VERTIGO.

A horse liable to attacks of vertigo or megrims is entirely unsafe for driving to the wagon or carriage. There is no cure, although sometimes the symptoms may be alleviated. It is often brought on and intensified by excitement and the attacks are always liable to follow the return of spring and summer. We advise that the horse be put to such labor as plowing or othes slow work as will not be likely to excite him. The attack may be mitigated by giving a cathartic to act upon the bowels, and after that give one drachm powdered assafœtida, two drachms sweet spirits of nitre in one pint of thin gruel, to be continued until the patient seems better. This may prevent a reattack, for a time longer or shorter according to the manner in which the horse and stable are kept; the disease, however, is generally considered incurable, and good grooming, light diet, a clean and well ventilated stable, and steady light work are among the best means for preventing a recurrence of the attack.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A bath in hot sand is the latest discovery offered by a therapeutist in London, as an "infallible cure" for rheumatism. He claims that the advantage of this mode of treatment, consists, especially, in the fact that it does not suppress perspiration like the hot water bath, but rather increases it; and another advantage it possesses is that it does not interfere with the respirations of the patient, as does the steam bath or Turkish bath. It is asserted that the body can endure the influence of such a bath for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can be applied. It can be used for infants, and permits of easy application to a part or to the whole body. If this remedy shall prove efficacious for so serious an ailment, it will indeed be a boon to a large class of sufferers.

REST AND AIR.

Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient in the cure of diseases than all the potencies of materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep up" as long as they can move a foot or crook a finger, and it sometimes succeeds, but in others, the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost ability to recuperate, and typhoid fever sets in and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and cool room are the very first indispensables to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

ONE POTATO.

The New York *Tribune* thus describes how Prof. Tyndall illustrates the value of a single potato, by supposing that every potato in the world but one was destroyed; that one would contain in itself the possibility of again stocking the world with an invaluable article of food. If one potato would produce, when planted, only a crop of ten potatoes, in ten years the total product of this one potato would be equal to ten thousand millions, which would be sufficient to stock the whole world with seed. The real value of that single potato, then, would be such that it would be better that the city of London or New York should be totally destroyed, than the tuber should be lost to the world.

DESTROYING ANTS' NESTS.

Take boiling water and pour in their nests, and when they find you are in earnest, by your following it up, they will leave, if any are left—not killed. I have been successful by putting a few bricks or flat rocks around an infested shrub for the ants to cluster under, so that I could take my own time to kill them in. Then I examine. by turning up the bricks, when I have plenty of hot water, and can attend to them. The above is far better than poisoning the ground, as hot water does not injure your plants or the ground about them.

LONGEVITY OF FIRST CALVES.

A farmer writes us that he has heard "that the first calf of a heifer seldom lives to be more than three or four years old. Is this so? I would like very much to know. I have had one or two die that were about that age. They were calves of young heifers." In reply, we may say that we have had first calves reach the age of twenty years, and know both bulls and cows, now, that were first calves, that are ten to fifteen years of age.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

HOW TO SWEEP A CARPET.

We saw, somewhere, directions how to sweep a carpet. We have tried them, and indorse them. They are as follows: The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light, drawing stroke, allowing the broom to scarcely touch the carpet. Not one-half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet, as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled along lightly.

PRETTY DEVICES.

A Very Pretty Tidy is made of two colors—for instance, red and white; crochet small wheels, 48 of red and 48 of white; sew 16 together so that they form a diamond; then sew the six diamonds together so that they form a star; then sew three silver-lined beads on each wheel, and finally put a tassel on the end of each diamond.

For a Hair-Receiver, I take a square piece of perforated cardboard and work a pretty pattern with worsted; line it with cambric; bind it on three sides with ribbon, roll it so it forms a horn of plenty; put a bow at top and bottom and it is complete.

My Hair-pin Holder is a collar box filled with curled hair. I crocheted a square Afghan stitch and sewed it on the top of the box; next I covered the sides with white cloth and hemmed a strip of Swiss muslin and plaited it and sewed it on the box, which completed it. Another way is to put a piece of bonnet lace on the top; then take a piece of silvered cardboard and work a pretty pattern with worsted; bind each edge and put around.

A Wall Protector, to put behind a washstand, is made of pink cambric, covered with dotted muslin, gathered, and sewed on; a hem an inch wide on the top and bottom gives it a finish.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE only Democratic paper in Rhode Island, the Providence *Herald*, died on the 21st inst. of inanition.

THERE is a quiet movement in Ohio to make the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CONGRESSMAN MAYNARD is a candidate for the next vacancy in the Tennessee Senatorial delegation. Andrew Johnson would also like to have it.

OUTSPOKEN Republicanism in favor of the strongest men as candidates, their selection by the free voice of the masses of the party, is becoming bolder every day among our Republican cotemporaries.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN and Congressman John Hill, of New Jersey, have not taken their back pay, and, the Trenton *Gazette* says, they do not intend to. The Democratic members from the State will now be heard from, if they choose to speak.

PARTY ties were never less taut, and are in a poor condition to bear heavy loads. A burden which at other times would hardly be felt would now break down the party. This is a time for unloading rather than loading, as soon will be found out if prudent counsels do not prevail.—*Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.*

GOVERNOR DIX has appointed, as the commissioners to investigate the charges against Ezra Cornell, Messrs. Horatio Seymour, William A. Wheeler, and John D. Van Buren. Mr. Wheeler is the Republican member of Congress for the St. Lawrence and Franklin district. Mr. Van Buren was the private Secretary of Governor Hoffman, and a member of the late Constitutional Commission. It will be observed that a majority of the commissioners are Democrats.

GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE, Joshua L. Hallowell, Joseph A. Clay, John F. Belsterling and William C. Ward have accepted the nomination for Sheriff, City Treasurer, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court and City Commissioner, tendered to them by the Philadelphia Municipal Reform Convention. The acceptances are made subject to the resolution: "That each nominee of this Convention shall promise in writing to allow nothing but legal fees to be charged in his office, and that he will exert every proper means in his power to procure a law passed placing all public officers upon salaries."

THE people who are howling at the President for having signed the salary bill, and who claim so vehemently that his offense was worse than that of the Congressmen who voted for the enactment, lose sight of the real point. It is not the increase of future pay that the people object to so much, but the deliberate gobbling of $5,000 back pay, for services already paid for. In this feature of the grab the President had no interest whatever. He got no back pay. If the salary law is repealed, as demanded by the Ohio Republican Convention, the President will get no increase pay at all. The chances are that the Forty-third Congress will repeal it.—*Toledo Blade*

THE Davenport (Iowa) *Daily Gazette* is firing effective rounds at that feature of American journalism which calls itself "the independent press." Take the following as a sample cartridge: "The editorial 'guerilla' is a faithful copy of his rebel prototype. He is a 'no party' man. He is fighting 'corruption wherever he finds it.' But if you will watch him you will observe that he finds it all one side. If he has been a Republican, he professes to stand by Republican principles, but herds with the Democracy. He wears two faces—one smiles on his associates, the other gives knowing winks to their foes. He is perpetually in ambush, trying to pick off the leaders of the party he has left for the benefit of the party to which he is going."

The Weather.

The indications of the last month were not so near the reality as the three previous months, although but little short of it. We would have expected more copious storms, lasting two to three days, which are usual in May, from the immense bodies of ice and snow lying in the northern regions.

But we have made a discovery, in looking back at the records, it is apparent that in long, cold winters N. W. north and N. E. winds prevail from the 5th to the 20th of May, occasioned by the melting of snow and ice, which begin to move into the Atlantic, thus the heat rushing into the northern regions. As in ordinary or moderate winters, the succeeding springs are fertile with S. E. south and S. W. winds, which being overcharged with vapors, condense into rain. Hence, the storms of the last month were not copious in the discharge of water.

We live to learn. Nature manages her machinery, not for special, but general good. If the storms had been from the east and northeast winds, a sudden backing up after two or three days to the north or northwest would inevitably produce a freeze, which might destroy all previous efforts of the farmers.

In May, 1872, we heard the low mutterings and complaints of the gardener, that everything was dried up, death and destruction were in view, about the last of May the thunder storms set in and a fine season was the result.

This year we hear the low mutterings of too wet, cannot get the ploughing done nor the seed in, the nights are cold. nothing grows.

If the southeast, south or southwest winds had prevailed, if the seeds were in, it would have grown, and there would have been abundance of rain, but this would not have done, for we cannot plough nor plant. Nature introduced the northern winds and the cold nights, and has prepared the ground in the most admirable manner, by drying it to a proper state, that the gardner cannot complain.

But if you deprive a man of his liberty, to do, speak, or act wrong, you take away his natural right of free agency, and as of a free Government, the liberty accorded to him by the Constitution.

But we regret to give the indications of the present month, which are contrary to the anticipations of the writer. The preponderating influence is dry; and we would not say there is no danger of the cholera, if in the country. The wheat, hay and potato crop may do well, as far as relates to the weather, although the potato bug is an evil of another character; but as regards the river interests, health, and fall crops, we see no encouragement; but the general events may not be disastrous, as far as providence is concerned.

Record from 26th April to 26th May, cloudy, and variable days eighteen, rain fifteen, clear and fair twelve, thunder two, frosts three, daily thermometer 58, rain fall 60-100 inches, river eight feet four inches, winds east, southwest and northwest fourty-one, east, northeast and north thirty-four, south and southeast fifteen, in 90 observations.

Indications to 24th of June, eighteen cloudy and variable days; eleven of rain, twelve of sunshine and fair; a pleasant, dry but hot month.

We do not aim in giving the number of days to be accurate, but to give the general preponderance of either wet or dry weather during the lunar month.

G. A.

MAY 31, 1873.

Spectacles.

When an elderly individual loses an article, the entire neighborhood is quite apt to hear of it. There is an old gentleman who recently lost his spectacles, and he tore around the house and out into the yard, shouting, "Where's them spectacles?" "Merciful heavens! won't anybody find them spectacles?" And he kept this up for days at a time, stirring up the whole community into a state of excitement that was extremely hurtful. He looked himself into every place where a pair of spectacles would be likely to conceal itself, such as under the wood pile, in the parlor stove, and on top of the barn, but to no avail. Saturday morning he was taking a sitting hen from the nest when he found his glasses. She had probably seen they were not her size, and had concealed them there until an opportunity offered to exchange them for a suitable pair.

THE MODOCS.

Captain Jack Captured.

THE WAR ENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Gen. Davis, accompanied by Fairchild, three soldiers, one correspondent, Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooka Jim, and Shack Nasty Jim, returned to Boyle's camp safely from the scout. Bogus Charley, Curley-headed Doctor and other Indians went on an independent scout after Jack. They were expected back to camp yesterday. Several Modocs arrived recently at Fairchild's camp, and are anxious to surrender. The total number of prisoners is nineteen men, twenty-three squaws, and thirty children. Twenty-five remain with Captain Jack, well armed and mounted.

Another Raid on Captain Jack's Retreat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Camp on the banks of Willow Creek, twenty-one miles northwest of Boyle's camp, Tule Lake Peninsula, May 29—7 P. M. The cavalry and artillery commands, and Warm Spring Indians under Col. Green, left Boyd's camp at two o'clock this morning and rode hot haste to clear the lake where Gen. Davis issued special orders for a scout. Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Shack Nasty Jim and Hooky Jim accommpanied the expedition, to lead the way to Jack's Willow Creek retreat. They led the troops to a point within a mile of the stronghold.

Jackson's men came across two pickets on a bluff near the creek. They ran them through Jack's retreat. The fleeing Modocs cried out, "run quick, run quick; soldiers are coming." Captain Jackson deployed his skirmishers along the face of the bluff. Though expecting to receive a heavy fire, the men ran to the front like deer. Suddenly the Modocs coversant with English cried out, "Surrender, surrender; we no fight. We want to talk peace; we like peace talk." Boston Charley, the murderer of Rev. Dr. Thomas, came in full view, and was immediately covered by a dozen rifles. Charley offered to surrender, and was allowed to come into camp.

The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Princess Mary, a sister to Captain Jack, Black Jim's woman, five other female Modocs from nine to ninety years of age, and captured seven ponies and mules.

Another Skirmish.

LANGELL'S VALLEY, May 30—5 P. M.—At six o'clock yesterday morning the troops left Willow Creek camp for a sharp and decisive scout, and met with admirable success. The Warm Springs trailed the Modocs and they were surprised by the troops, two hundred and thirty men making a charge on them. Scar-faced Charley, old Schonchin and ten warriors surrendered, and Captain Jack and thirty others decamped.

Latest—Capt. Jack Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2—Applegate's House, Clear Lake, June 1—5 P. M.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused the camp from a pleasant siesta half an hour after the departure of my last courier. General Davis, General Wheaton and other officers and all the men rushed from the house and tents to find the cause of the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain north of the house was a grand cavalcade of mounted horsemen. The steeds rushed forward at once at a furious rate and soon neared the groups of spectators gathered about the premises. "Captain Jack is captured," shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was that of Perry. He had returned from a scout of thirteen hours. Three miles above the mouth of Willow creek, at half past ten o'clock this morning, the Spring scouts struck a hot trail. After a brief search the Modocs were discovered.

Colonel Perry surrounded the Indian retreat. His men were bound to fight. Suddenly a Modoc shot out from the rocks with a white flag. He met a Warm Spring, and said Jack wanted to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet Jack. He came out cautiously, glared about him a moment, and then, as giving up all hopes, came forward and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two of his warriors, five squaws and seven children darted forth and joined in the surrender.

The command that made this famous scout is the first squadron of the First Cavalry, Col. D. Perry, composed of Troop F, Lieut. Miller, and Troop H, Major Trumbull, and medical officer Assistant Surgeon Dewitt. The guides were C. Pullman and H. A. Applegate.

Jack is about forty years old. He is five feet eight inches high, and is compactly built. He has a large and well formed face, full of individuality. Although dressed in old clothes, he looks every inch a chief. He does not speak to any one The Modocs are grouped in the field near the house, and surrounded by a guard. The spectators peer in Jack's face with eager interest, but he heeds them not. He is as still as a statue.

EX-MINISTER ORR.

His Sickness, Death and Funeral in St. Petersburg.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A St. Petersburg letter writer, under date of the 8th instant, sends the following sketch of the sickness, death and funeral services over the remains of the late United States Minister to the court of the Czar:

"The diplomatic career of Governor Orr came to a painful end before it was fairly begun. It is not quite two months since he arrived in St. Petersburg and presented his credentials to the Emperor. He was suffering at the time from a severe cold, contracted during the Atlantic passage, and about a week after his formal installation in his new office he was forced to take to his bed. From that day he did not leave his apartments. The cold settled on his lungs, and afterwards passed to his liver, so that his blood became seriously affected. No serious result was apprehended, however, and on Friday, four days before he died, his friends thought he was slowly yet steadily improving. But on Monday last there was a change, and he died quite suddenly at 2 o'clock. The funeral services were celebrated to-day in the Chapel of the English-American Society. There was no discourse, and the pastor simply read the impressive ritual of the Church of England, and closed with a short prayer. The little chapel was by no means full. There were some dozen ladies, English and American, half a dozen American gentlemen in black, and thirty or forty diplomats in their brilliant yet sombre court costumes. The Austrian ambassador was there, as also the Ministers of Brazil, Italy, Greece and attaches of other Legations, as well as the foreign office. Mr. J. L. Orr, Jr., the solitary family mourner, stood side by side with General Pomutz, consul, who wore the familiar uniform of Brigadier General of the American army. The scene was indescribably sad. After the rector had finished the service the diplomats walked around the coffin and dropped each upon it a little sand. The civilians present did the same, and as the mellow Russian sun broke through the stained windows of the humble church the cortege took up and passed mournfully away. The few Americans in St. Petersburg (there are not above half a dozen families) were very attentive to the unfortunate minister. Since his death they have taken entire charge of the funeral arrangements. The English friends of the Legation have also been very kind, and the sad circumstances surrounding the case have awakened general sympathy in the diplomatic corps."

SINGULAR OLD MAN'S DEATH.

Sixteen Hundred Dollars Found in a Chest.

On Wednesday morning last, John Beisheim, a German, who lived in an old log cabin in a ravine in the north-west corner of Butler, says the *Citizen*, was found lying dead in the room. He was known to some of the citizens—was a crippled old man of about 80 years of age, and being supposed poor, or an object of charity, was cared for by some of those who knew him. But on an examination of his hut, after his death, he was found to have about *sixteen hundred dollars*. This was found in a strongly made chest of a very ancient pattern, and supposed to have been brought with him from Germany, many years ago. It had to be broken open, and being searched, the above sum was found; from three to four hundred dollars being in *gold and silver*, mostly gold, some greenbacks, almost useless through dampness of the concealment, and the balance was in notes on some of our citizens to whom he had quietly loaned sums of money. Another singular fact, was the arrival there the day after his death of a son living somewhere in the West, and who, after a long absence, had returned to see his father, but knew nothing of his death until he reached home. We learn he has also two other children in the West. He was decently buried on last Thursday.

A Girl Strangled to Death.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—The body of a young woman, who has been employed as a servant in the family of Mrs. C. H. Denzer, was found this morning in a vacant lot at the corner of Euclid avenue and Kennard street. The girl had evidently been strangled to death, as a piece of brown silk, twisted with a strip of white cotton cloth, was found tied tightly around her neck. Parties living in the neighborhood of the scene of the murder testified before the coroner's jury this morning that last night about six o'clock they heard screams and saw a man running from the lot where the body was found. The deceased came to this city some time ago from Cincinnati. She was called Susie, her full name being unknown. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death at the hands of a person or persons unknown.

Return of the Seal Fleet.

HALIFAX, May 31.—With the exception of a few vessels detained in the ice, the seal fleet has returned to port. The catch amounts to nearly five hundred thousand. A letter from Grand Bank, of April 10th, states that a vessel, supposed to be, from memoranda found on board, the fishing schooner Thorwaldsen, of Gloucester, Mass., drifted, bottom upward, into Dantz Ice Cove on March 28th. The body of a man much decomposed was discovered in the forecastle, but nothing to indicate the fate of others of the crew except the wrecked condition of the vessel.

STATE NEWS.

THE Susquehanna is to be stocked with shad.

A RICH vein of marble has been struck in Boyertown, Berks county.

POTTSVILLE is complaining of the inadequacy of her public school-houses.

A CONVENTION of School Directors will be held in the Clearfield County Court House June 2.

SINCE the 4th of December, 1872, shipments of lumber from Lock Haven have reached 6,405,000.

AT Indiana, Pa., a grand militia display will take place on the "Fourth," and General Harry White "reviews."

A NEW railroad between New York and Cleveland, passing through the pine and mineral regions of Clearfield, is talked of.

THE Salary of the Chief Burgess of Pottstown has remained the same ever since the incorporation of the borough in 1815. It is $0,000

HON. R. B. ROOSEVELT, of New York, has been secured to deliver an address before the Indiana County Agricultural Society, at its next fair.

THE territory occupied by coke burning in Westmoreland county is five miles wide and fifteen long. The number of ovens aggregate 3,552.

IT is rumored that the Irish and Portuguese coal heavers on the Erie and Pittsburgh docks, at Erie, are to be supplanted by a colony of Heathen Chinee.

DR. SAMUEL MCKAHAN, of Waynesburg, died of consumption at his residence in that place, about four o'clock on Sabbath morning last aged about 60 years.

THE sixteenth annual fair of the Clarion county Agricultural Society, will be held on the society's grounds at Clarion, on September 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1873.

THE dwelling house of Amanda K. Hull, of Wharton township, Fayette county, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday night last. Nothing saved except the bedclothes.

THE Warren *Ledger* complains that the lumber business is dull, and that the yards are drugged with large stock of boards while the spring run yet remains in the water untold.

THE Indiana *Messenger* is glad to know that all our members in the Constitutional Convention from that county and district—Messrs. White, Clark, Pottor and Fulton—had the nerve to vote against the increase of salary.

AT Everett, Bedford county, until last week, there had been but one fire during twenty years. On Wednesday another disturbed the even tenor of the way. The foundry of Fredrick Felton was destroyed, involving the loss of $7,000.

ON Monday night last, James W. Walton, of Slipperyrock township, Lawrence county, during a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE gas well near Fairview, Butler county, pays the company that owns it about three hundred dollars per day. Pipes are laid to Fairview, Petrolia, Karns City and Argyle, and these towns light their houses and heat their stoves with the gas.

THE Republican County Committee of Mercer county met at Mercer on Tuesday last. The time fixed for holding the county convention is Tuesday, the 24th of June, the primary meetings to take place on the Monday evening previous, the 23d.

IT is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build the contemplated road from Homer, Indiana county, to Burnside, Clearfield county, the coming summer, with a view of an ultimate connection with the Tyrone and Clearfield branch road.

PENNSYLVANIA, which used to be highest in the production of wheat, is now sixth on the list. Illinois, with 30 million, Iowa with 29, Ohio and Indiana with 27 each, and Wisconsin with 25, all coming before Pennsylvania's 19 millions of bushels.

IN Franklin county, where local option was adopted, a hotel keeper who had been convicted of violating the law, has carried the case to the Supreme Court. In Perry county, it is said, the law is a dead letter, not being enforced. In Chester county it seems to be generally observed.

EXPERIENCED fox trappers about Tionesta are in the habit of selecting mice nests in which to set their traps. A fox was thus caught up in the woods near there recently; when the nest was torn out by the struggles of the animal and found to be a human skull supposed to be that of a man.

A NEWLY elected constable, in Lawrence county, arrested a man last week, and on arriving at the jail, left his prisoner standing at the door while he went to find the Sheriff. He was much surprised on returning that the chap had coolly walked off. And at last accounts he had not been found.

A WEAK-MINDED inmate of the Northampton county almshouse has fallen heir to several hundred thousands of dollars, by the death of a wealthy uncle. He does not comprehend his changed condition, however, and declines to be removed from the room which he has occupied for over twenty-five years.

A HUGE black bear which has been the terror of Bloom township, Clearfield county, for several years past, was shot and killed by a fourteen year old boy named John Bilger, on last Monday week. Mr. Bruin weighed between 350 and 400 pounds, and the fat on him in some places was fully three inches thick.

P. R. GRAY, Esq., of Franklin, retains his position as Collector of the Twentieth District. The district has been divided into two divisions. J. C. Brown has taken charge of Mercer and Crawford counties as Deputy Collector, and Dr. R. Colbert, of Oil City, has taken charge of the remainder of the district in the same capacity.

MRS. MARY REED, of Jacksonville, Indiana county, took sick last Saturday, told her friends she had taken poison, persisted in her statement notwithstanding their supposition that she was attacked with hysteria, and on Sunday finished the programme by dying—causing considerable excitement in that rural community.

ON Monday last William Marshall, of Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, while harrowing a newly plowed field on his farm, met with a serious accident. He was riding on the harrow and the horses took fright and ran off, throwing him from the same and breaking his leg above the knee. Mr. Marshall is about 67 years old.

IT is said that legal steps are about to be taken to contest the veto by Governor Hartranft of the bill appropriating $75,000 to the relief of sufferers by the Somerset fire. The friends of the measure claim that the Governor's action was conformable to law, and that the veto did not defeat the bill. The case will probably be heard next month.

DR. WHANN, of Franklin, whose safe was recently burglarized, has returned home. He states the safe contained $7,500 in Government bonds, $1,500 in county securities, and several hundred dollars in money, all of which were carried off. The Government bonds were not registered, but the county securities can be replaced without difficulty.

A CORRESPONDENT at Petersburg has furnished the particulars of the infanticide case which occurred there recently. It would seem from the evidence given before the coroner's jury that Mrs. Wainwright is the person guilty of the murder of the infant found. It appears that she has been married but a short time and that the child was not the offspring of her husband, and hence her reason for destroying it.

MR. ELI F. RANDOLPH, of Jefferson, Greene county, while passing on horseback from Carmichaels home, on Saturday night last, was attacked by some unknown persons, who knocked him from his horse with a club. Mr. Randolph, however, made such a vigorous resistance, that the scamps were glad to make good their escape without effecting their purpose.

ON Tuesday evening, as the Warren Accommodation was leaving Corry, and when pretty well under way, two men ran down by the Empire House to get on board. One succeeded in safety, but the other, a Mr. Ezra Lennox, of Spring Creek, being somewhat bothered by parcels he was carrying, missed his foothold and went under the train, the wheels passing over and severing his left arm near the shoulder.

CHAS. S. WOOD, ESQ., President of the Cambria Iron Company, died last Monday. His relations with the Cambria Iron Company date from May, 1855, when he was the leading member of the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., and it was during the years intervening between 1855 and 1862 that this company leased from the old Cambria Iron Company their works. In the beginning of 1862, after their reorganizing, the Cambria Iron Company took possession of the works, and from that time until his death Mr. Wood has been President of the company.

MR. WILLIAM KENNEDY, of New Brighton, on Monday morning, while examining some lumber from the east buttment of the railroad bridge at New Brighton, became dizzy and fell some ten or twelve feet, and rolled down the embankment in an unconscious state, and was thus found on the edge of the canal with one foot in the water. The injuries were a broken leg and concussion of the brain. Mr. Kennedy had just taken out an accident life insurance policy, which will now yield him $50 per week.

CAPTAIN JOHN V. MCDONALD, who had been in failing health for some time, died at his residence in Bridgewater, on Thursday evening of last week. Mr. McDonald has been extensively engaged in the coal trade, and the transportation of coal down the Ohio, and was highly respected and widely known among business men at Pittsburgh and along the river, all of whom will be pained to hear of his untimely death. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, and his remains were interred by the Knights Templar from the Allegheny Commandery assisted by delegations of Odd Fellows from Bridgewater, Brighton, Beaver Falls, Homewood and Beaver. The ceremonies were very impressing, and the concourse of citizens was the largest ever seen in this county at a similar gathering.

THE Buffalo *Courier* of Tuesday says: Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in Buffalo river, south of the Union Iron Works, by some parties who were fishing in that vicinity. The deceased was attired in a black cloth coat, striped cassimere pants and vest, apparently new, white linen shirt and calf boots. On his person were found four dollars and some cents in money, a silver watch and a pocket-book. The latter contained, among other papers, a bill of lumber amounting to thirty dollars and sixty cents, drawn in favor of A. Major & Brother, Spartansburg Mills, Pennsylvania, and dated April 12, 1873. The lumber had been bought by D. M. Brennan. The pocket-book also contained some cards on which were printed "D. M. Brennan, Spartansburg, Pa."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Meadville *Republican*, writing from Venango, says: "A hellish attempt at railroad slaughter was perpetrated here last night. The switch was unlocked and a heavy freight car run down the track to a high embankment, above French Creek, and there left to wreck the night express, train 2. It so happened that an extra train came along and discovered two cars off the track at the end of the spur, near the depot, and on sending a brakeman down to flag train 2, he discovered the other car standing on the track, and could hear the express coming round the curve, and by sharp running succeeded in stopping the train in time to prevent another "railroad horror."

ON Wednesday morning the Wapwollow powder mills, near Shickshinny village, exploded with a terrific force, setting fire to the dry and chip house, which also exploded. One man named Michael Noss, a workman in the dry house, was blown to atoms, and Thomas Fryfagle and George Totten, teamsters, were fatally burned. Thomas Schultz, a railroad laborer, who was at work a short distance from the mill, was also terribly burned. Three mules were blown to atoms and two others were fatally burned. The wagon to which they were attached could hardly show a vestige after the explosion. The shock was felt for miles around, and in the immediate vicinity houses were shaken from their foundation. The concern belonged to the Dupont Powder Company.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A CHILD with a frog's head was born in Washington county a few days ago. The phenomenon is accounted for by its mother having "a frog in her throat" all through the spring.

A PEORIA girl, on her marriage, sold her piano and bought a sewing machine, and materials enough to make full suits for her husband and herself, and straightway went to work making them up. Her sisters are already all married.

THE small-pox is reported to be raging in the City of Mexico and the surrounding towns. The Mexicans are dying, as the telegraph informs us expressively, "like sheep." In a country where vaccination is comparatively unknown, the deaths are of course very many.

NEARLY one million bushels of corn were shipped in forty cargoes from New Orleans in 1872. This corn was taken to New Orleans from Illinois by the Illinois Central Railway. Of this amount 621,462 bushels were sent to Liverpool, the remainder principally to Ireland.

THE murderer Lusignani, lately hung in New Jersey, had some native wit, if he did part his hair in the middle. Just before he was led out to execution, one of the priests said: "I would willingly be in your place; you will be in heaven soon. "Well, take my place," said the prisoner; "I will get under the bed."

THEY are arresting the Bender family, the Kansas murderers, all over the country. The first reports had them closely pursued down the Mississippi by a detective. The next heard of them was their arrest in Texas, and now the telegraph asks us to believe that the old man has been recognized and arrested in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to be going on between the United States and Mexico for the purchase of the Mexican State of Sonora, the inducement on the part of Mexico to sell being the necessity of replenishing an exhausted treasury. Whilst we have no doubt of Mexico's disordered finances, there seems to be little probability in the report so far the United States is concerned. Annexation is not a part of the Government policy now.

THE French Army List, which has not been published for three years, has recently made its reappearance. The total number of Generals in the army appears to be 581, while the whole number of officers reaches the enormous total of over 22,500, which exceeds the number in the German army by over 5,000. The body of the French army consists of 126 regiments of the line, 4 of Zouaves, 3 of Turcos, 1 foreign legion, and 30 battalions of chasseurs.

A MAN and his wife are reported to have died recently, near the Roane Mountain, in Carter county, Tennessee, from using milk said to have been rendered poisonous by the cows eating grass on which vapors impregnated with arsenic had settled. It is also said that families who have lived in that neighborhood for years have become, as it were, "acclimated," and that this milk never affected them disastrously. There is no local or general statute compelling anybody to believe the story.

A SINGULAR wholesale loss of cattle by a farmer named Everts, living between Rochester, Oakland county, and Utica, Michigan, recently, is reported. Mr. Everts sent his hired boy with his herd of eight cows to Paine Creek for water. The cows waded into the stream, much swollen from recent rains, and while drinking were struck by a large cake of ice, which pressed them under, and ere it passed on its course seven of the eight were drowned.

LEPROSY exists in the Pacific, at the Sandwich Islands, and elsewhere. In China, further west, it has spread more or less for a long time. Now San Francisco is becoming alarmed. Within a few years past there were known to be cases of leprosy in the Chinese quarter, but they were carefully kept concealed. Now, however, those having this loathsome disease are found in public places, and in the most crowded streets, and an enforced isolation is talked of.

WOMEN have found a champion in Dean Stanley. He preached recently in aid of the Women's Hospital in London, established by Mrs. Anderson. His text was: "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" He thought woman much better spiritual directors of women "than the most dexterous priest, saintly confessor, or authoritative pontiff." Healing the sick he regarded as women's special mission. He alluded to the late Mr. Mill, remarking how the philosophy of a master mind was touched by reverence for the woman he had loved.

A CORRESPONDENT lately wrote to the San Francisco *Chronicle* to know where Cain obtained his wife, and is thus severely but properly reproved: "Upon any subject of a public nature we never refuse to throw the desired light. But this is altogether a different thing. It is a family matter with which we do not care to meddle. Cain died some time before many of us were born, and such idle curiosity regarding the family affairs of a deceased person we regard as reprehensible, and calculated to violate the sanctities of domestic life."

THE Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* tells a short story of a brief widowhood, saying that not many months ago there came into the village of North Adams, Mass., a widow from the hill country, with the ramains of her husband for burial. Coming to the grave, a slight "caving in" caused a delay in properly placing the coffin in the ground. So, having shed her tears and made her moans, she left the remains above ground, and went to the minister's house and was married to a new husband before the dead body of the old was covered with earth.

AT Troy there is a police justice who, when people are brought before him for inebriety, insists, before he will entertain any proposition for clemency, that they shall take the pledge. Then he lets them off, or sends them to prison, as seems meet unto him. If they will not take the pledge for one year, the Judge asks them to try for six months, and sometimes sends them down for three months in order that they may strengthen their resolution by the perfect impossibility of breaking it, at least for ninety days. Some of them seem to think that they are sold.

As a matter of course, when clergymen exchange they preach old sermons That they may do so is one of the reasons for exchanging. It does not follow, however, that they should not look over the MS, to see if the local points need alteration. We read of a Somerville (Mass.) preacher who went over lately to Andover to preach. In his discourse was an allusion to the Insane Asylum at Somerville. And forgetting that he was in Andover, he said, "sooner than a child of mine should be subjected to such influences I would be willing to have him confined in yonder institution." And the good man pointed directly at the Andover Theological Seminary.

THE New England Association of Superintendents of Public Schools recently held its semi-annual meeting in Boston. A paper was read advising the furnishing of text-books free of expense to the pupils of the public schools, and a resolution was adopted declaring the expediency of such a measure. Another paper advanced the statement that the great difficulty in obtaining teachers of culture is that the greater number of those entering the profession simply use their positions as makeshifts and as stepping-stones to something higher; and their training is insufficient and the compensation in most cases is too small. A third paper argued that children were set to work on arithmetic at too early an age.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE dwelling of Alfred Louden, in Higginsport, Brown county, Ohio, and the store of Louden & Kantz, adjoining, were burned on Saturday. The loss is $13,000.

DURING a funeral procession near Grand Rapids, Wood county, on Monday, a team belonging to a Mr. Foot, engaged in drawing the hearse, became frightened and ran away, upsetting the hearse and breaking the coffin to pieces, and, it is feared, fatally injuring Mr. Foot, who was driving at the time of the accident.

MRS. KATE SUMMERS, living in North Georgetown, Columbiana county, last week purchased some strychnine to poison rats. She mixed the strychnine with butter in a cup and placed it in the cupboard. In the evening she accidentally got hold of the cup to taste some raspberries which had been reboiled, and lived but a few hours afterward.

AT Mansfield, on the Panhandle road, last Thursday, Maggie J. Wilkinson, eleven years old, was crushed to death by a car. She stepped on a side track to watch a freight train go by, when another train backed up, striking and crushing her to death. Her mother who had been injured by a railroad accident, had just arrived at home the day previous.

Last Thursday, Frank Goldcamp, son of John F. Goldcamp, of Iron, was drowned in the river while crossing a raft to get a skiff. The body was recovered in about an hour. While grappling for the body a woman told them to throw a dirty shirt which the boy had worn into the water, and it would go to where the body was. Sure enough, it floated down about fifty yards and disappeared, and on grappling, the body was found in the place indicated.

ON Friday of last week, a young man named Frank Wilhelm was kicked to death by a horse at his home near Bell's Mills, Stark county. When he jumped on the horse's back the single tree rattled, scarring the horse, and he reared, which caused Wilhelm to slide off to the rear. As he passed down, his legs caught in the breech-band, and he hung with his head on the ground. The horse then kicked him in the back with such force as to throw him into the air several feet, and he fell with great force, striking the hard ground with the back of his head. He gave only one gasp and expired.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 132.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Republican Delegates Making Up a Ticket.

LIVELY TIMES AROUND THE COURT HOUSE.

A High Day in Republican Circles.

UNUSUAL HARMONY EVERYWHERE PREVAILING.

A Full County Ticket Nominated.

ALL ABOUT THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

YESTERDAY the county conventions were held at the Court House, as by previous arrangement. The attendance was very good at all the conventions, there being but very few districts that were not represented. The warmth of the canvass before the primary election was such that it caused considerable excitement, and the interest manifested yesterday was in a great measure the result of the prodigious efforts made by candidates to secure at the primaries the election of delegates in their interest. No difficulty or trouble of any nature was encountered in making the nominations. Everything went off smoothly, and everybody expressed satisfaction with the work that was done. The ticket placed before the people is undoubtedly a good one in every respect, and is worthy of, and should secure the vote of every true Republican in the county. Appended is the record of the day's work.

CONVENTION NO. 1—THE JUDICIARY.

The delegates to this Convention assembled in the District Court room No. 2, and were called to order shortly after eleven o'clock, by Mr. W. J. Gilmore on behalf of the County Committee. The Convention at once selected as temporary Secretaries Messrs. D. B. Morrison, S. A. Johnston, D. B. McGoningle, George DeCamp and R. M. Snodgrass. The delegates then handed in their credentials, as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Rees.
Second ward—E. House.
Third ward—Klemens Kruster.
Fourth ward—R. Darlington.
Fifth ward—Wm. De Camp.
Sixth ward—Wm. Flinn.
Seventh ward—R. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth ward—J. J. Booth.
Ninth ward—Morris Van Balam.
Tenth ward—Robt. Graham.
Eleventh ward—Wm. H. Hagan.
Twelfth ward—1st precinct Wm. C. Clark; 2d precinct, R. C. Messick.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, Robt. Inder; 2d precinct, Jos. Dickson.
Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee.
Fifteenth ward—Jno. Hore.
Sixteenth ward—1st precinct, D. Harris; 2d precinct, Louis Hess.
Seventeenth ward—Harry Whiteman.
Eighteenth ward—David Kirk.
Nineteenth ward—Thos. McConnell.
Twentieth ward—Jno. Baum.
Twenty-first ward—1st precinct, Jas. Littell; 2d precinct, Geo. Cook.
Twenty-second ward—First precinct, A. M. Such; second precinct, D. B. Morrison.
Twenty-third ward—Geo. T. Oliver.
Twenty-fourth ward—Geo. Green.
Twenty-fifth ward—Thos. D. Morris.
Twenty-sixth ward—Samuel O'Conner (contest).
Twenty-seventh ward—Jno. H. Brashier.
Twenty-eighth ward—Wm. Hammett.
Twenty-ninth ward—J. J. McDonald.
Thirtieth ward—Jas. F. Stark.
Thirty-first ward—John H. Pollitt.
Thirty-second ward—Geo. Zihfuss.
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry.
Thirty-fourth ward—John Appell.
Thirty-fifth ward—Julian Maddocks.
Thirty-sixth ward—Andrew Gretzinger.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Caldwell.
Second ward—Wm. H. Lockhart.
Third ward—1st precinct, Arthur Hobson; 2d precinct, Col. Geo. Gerst.
Fourth ward—1st precinct, David Lewis; 2d precinct, A. Baur.
Fifth ward—S. A. Johnson.
Sixth ward—L. P. Stone.
Seventh ward—Gotlieb Wettach.
Eighth ward—Geo. Moul.
Ninth ward—Jas. Blandford.
Tenth ward—Wm. Peters.
Eleventh ward—Wm. McKee.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—1st ward, Wm. A. Dunshea; 2d ward, Jas. O'Neill; 3d ward, R. W. Rankin.
Braddock—J. McKay Snodgrass.
Elizabeth—T. S. Tower.
Sewickley—E. L. Goodwin.
Sharpsburg—Jas. L. Robinson.
West Elizabeth—Wm. Yowden.
Tarentum—Jas. Rynd.
Millvale—D. T. Dempsey.
Bellevue—F. F. Williams.
Chartiers—A. W. Ewing.
Mansfield—Saml. McGinitly.
Verona—Arch. Stewart.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—first precinct, Wm. Knoder; second precinct—Wm. Fisher.
Leet—W. Cunningham.
Plum—G. C. Patterson.
Penn—James Fitzsimmons.
Elizabeth—First precinct, John Speer; second precinct, J. H. Tower; third precinct, Samuel C. Rankin; fourth precinct, G. W. Watson.
Mifflin—D. K. Calhoun.
Robinson, First Precinct—Isaac Walker; Second Precinct—Wm. Aiken.
Moon—J. H. McCabe.
Franklin—W. H. H. Riley.
Baldwin, First Precinct—Jno. C. Crookshanks; Second Precinct—George C. McNulty.
Ross, First Precinct—Chris. Dauber; Second Precinct—Daniel Hilands.
McCandless—Alex. Wright.
East Deer—James R. Carnes.
Upper St. Clair—W. J. Gilmore.
North Fayette—James Grier.
Neville—W. A. Shanks.
Shaler, First Precinct—Henry Manchester; Second Precinct—John Herron.
Fawn—Joseph Woodrow.
Wilkins, First Precinct—John Dalzell; Second Precinct—R. J. Chalfant.
Borough of Etna—J. W. Williams.
Patton, First Precinct—Oliver P. Blair; Second Precinct—Samuel Brinton.
North Versailles—Thomas Park.
South Versailles, First Precinct—J. Hill; Second Precinct, David Aul; Third Precinct, George E. Giles.
Jefferson—A. D. Foster.
Chartiers—D. R. McGonningle.
Findley—Wm. Barton.
Ohio—Henry Wolfe.
Reserve—John Ramage.
Snowden—H. H. Murray.
Pine—A. J. McCord.
West Deer—R. C. Catherwood.
Indiana, First Precinct, R. M. Corkle; Second Precinct, Wm. D. Darlington.
Lower St. Clair—Wm. Haas.
South Fayette—Wm. A. Herriott.
Sewickley—John G. Coarw.
Crescent—J. Hamilton.
Richland—Wm. Dickey.
Union—Jas. Schlessman.
Hampton—Jas. A. Herron.
Scott, First Precinct—Wm. B. Lee; Second Precinct, Robert Long.
Marshall—Jas. Neely.
Harrison—W. A. Nesbit.
Lincoln—L. Edmundson.
Forward—P. A. Lytle.
Stowe—G. Blutzer.

READY FOR WORK.

There was no contest save in the Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and the selection of a permanent President was then proceeded with.

Mr. Arthur Hobson nominated James Rees, Esq., of the First ward, Pittsburgh.

Mr. C. L. Magee nominated James Littell, Esq., of the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.

The roll was then called, and the result was in favor of Mr. Rees by a vote of 83 to 44.

Mr. Rees, upon taking the chair, briefly returned thanks for himself and his ward for the honor conferred upon him.

Messrs. James Littell, Arthur Hobson and Daniel Dempsey S. were chosen Vice Presidents, and the temporary Secretaries, with the addition of Dr. Gilmore, continued as permanent Secretaries.

Mr. Magee moved the appointment of a Committee on Contested Seats. Carried.

The chair named Messrs. C. L. Magee, Richard Perry, and L. P. Stone as the committee.

Mr. David Kirk moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions.

An amendment was made that the committee be instructed to confer with the committees from the other Conventions.

A motion was made to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. Kirk contended that as this was a Republican Convention, and they proposed to nominate Republican candidates, it was eminently just and proper that they should prepare a platform of principles to let the people know where they stood.

There seemed to be a pretty general impression that the Committee was not needed but finally the motion prevailed and Messrs. David Kirk, Felix C. Negley and F. H. Tower were named as the Committee.

TACTICS.

Mr. Magee then moved to adjourn until one o'clock.

Mr. John Dalzell opposed this motion. He thought they might as well go through the business at once. It was for that purpose they had come and he did not believe in adjourning over until they had concluded their work.

Mr. Magee—"The Committee ought to have time to do their work."

Mr. Dalzell—"It won't take ten minutes. We can go on and they can report before we're half through."

Mr. House moved to take a recess for fifteen minutes, to give the committee time.

A delegate, "Oh that's only a trick. Let's go to work."

Mr. Dalzell said that was only the original motion in a new phase. He hoped they would go ahead.

Finally, after a confused intermingling of motions, the main question was put on the motion to adjourn, and it was decided lost by the chair. There was some wrangling as to how the vote could be distinguished, but finally it was tacitly conceded that the friends of adjournment were in the minority.

Another breeze sprung up on a motion to nominate the President Judge in a ballot separate from the Associate. It was eventually decided—after the delegates had wearied of wrangling—to select

THE PRESIDENT JUDGE

first. Messrs. Moses Hampton, Thomas Ewing, and W. B. Negley were nominated, and the roll was called, with the following result:

Hampton	49	Ewing	41
Negley	35		

As there was no choice a second ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Ewing	40	Negley	33
Hampton	53		

This made the run one vote too many, as the entire roll showed but 125 delegates. The informality was not noticed, however, and a third ballot was proceeded with. During the process of the call the name of Negley was withdrawn.

This was not unexpected, as it had been noticed that his friends had been casting their votes for Ewing. The result as announced was as follows:

Hampton	55	Ewing	65
Negley	5		

The chair announced Mr. Ewing nominated.

The Convention indulged in a cheer over the result, and after being thus refreshed proceeded without delay to ballot for

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

The candidates were Messrs. J. W. F. White, Wm. G. Hawkins, Charles S. Fetterman. The first ballot resulted in no choice, although there was such a confusion while it was being taken that the Secretaries could not tally correctly, and the lists were not alike; neither side, however, showed enough votes for any man. A second ballot was then entered into with the following result:

Charles S. Fetterman	49	W. G. Hawkins	8
J. W. F. White	64		

Mr. White having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee, and the Convention after enjoying the luxury of another cheer, and without waiting for a report from the Committee on Resolutions, adjourned *sine die*.

CONVENTION NO. 2.

TO NOMINATE A SENATOR AND SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

This Convention was perhaps the stormiest of all, for the amount of lung power expended in it was enormous. It was called to order promptly at eleven o'clock Mr. B. C. Christy in the chair. On motion of Mr. B. B. Coursin, the following temporary Secretaries were elected: C. E. Milliken, Al. Neeper, E. F. Pearson, Geo. W. Murphy, Joseph Weddell and Isaac Mills. The calling of the list of districts was immediately commenced and as each one was announced the delegate from it came forward and handed to his credentials.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—David Campbell.
Second ward—C. E. Milliken.
Third ward—George Neubert.
Fourth ward—R. M. Leonard.
Fifth ward—A. G. Neeper.
Seventh ward—James Bonebrake.
Eighth ward—James F. Moore.
Ninth ward—John Froelich.
Tenth ward—Jno. W. Taylor.
Eleventh ward—Robert Reed.
Twelfth ward, 1st precinct—F. Rosewell.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, Jas. M. Hunter; 2d precinct, Wm. Harrison.
Fourteenth ward—E. Davis.
Fifteenth ward—A. L. Pearson.
Sixteenth ward—1st precinct Samuel R. Baldwin; 2d precinct, G. H. Blume.
Seventeenth ward—A. L. Pearson.
Eighteenth ward—George Bendle.
Nineteenth ward—J. J. Lawson.
Twentieth ward—W. H. Denniston.
Twenty-First ward—1st precinct, Wm. Sprague; 2d precinct, Phillip Fix.
Twenty-second ward—1st precinct, James W. Brown; 2d precinct, H. A. Collier.
Twenty-third ward—Wm. J. Lewis.
Twenty-fourth ward—James Larimer.
Twenty-fifth ward—Joseph Fairman.
Twenty-sixth ward—Wm. Mittenswey.
Twenty seventh ward—Lewis Fritz.
Twenty-eighth ward—Robt. Scott.
Twenty-ninth ward—John Phillips.
Thirtieth ward—R. L. Jones.
Thirty-first ward—John C. Thomas.
Thirty-second ward—Joe. Soffel.
Thirty-third ward—Thos. Rossiter.
Thirty-fourth ward—Chas. Haas.
Thirty-fifth—John C. Vaughn.

ALLEGHENY.

Second ward—W. H. Graham.
Third ward—First precinct, D. L. Smith; Second precinct, Wm. Wettach.
Fourth ward—First precinct, George Tomlinson; Second precinct, Peter Walter.
Fifth ward—T. W. Joner.
Sixth ward—James H. Grenet.
Eighth ward—Henry Becker.
Eleventh ward—Charles H. Hartman.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—D. C. Huffman; Second ward, Dixon Bailie; Third ward, B. B. Coursin.
Braddock—Isaac Hills, Jr.
Elizabeth—J. P. Weddell.
Sewickley—Robt. Glancey.
Sharpsburg—W. F. Dunham.
West Elizabeth—Jno. Black.
Tarentum—J. W. Hemphill.
Millvale—F. G. Seggabruck.
Bellevue—Wm. Rosebug.
Mansfield—Daniel Boden.
Verona—T. A. Lysle.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, First Precinct—J. F. Diffenbacher; Second Precinct, Jas. Robinson.
Leet—J. W. Murphy.
Plum—Wm. Baxter.
Penn—Wm. Schroder.
Elizabeth—First precinct, Samuel Scott; second precinct, Thos. Speakman; third precinct, M. F. Thompson: fourth precinct, J. H. Watson.
Mifflin—George Peat.
Robinson—First precinct, Jno. Anderson; second precinct, James Hall.
Moon—J. Ferree.
Franklin—Isaac Neeley.
Baldwin—First precinct, John Peach.
Ross—First precinct, J. M. Brown; second precinct, David Cunningham.
McCandless—Samuel Wallace.
East Deer—John Watt.
Upper St. Clair—John Gilfillan.
North Fayette—Samuel Dickson.
Neville—Peter Baker.
Shaler—1st precinct, Wm. Sample; 2d precinct, John B. Miller.
Fawn—John Hunter.
Wilkins—1st precinct, John S. McKelvey; 2d precinct, John Canon.
Borough of Etna—R H. Jones.
Patton—1st precinct, R. E. Stewart; 2d precinct, Henry Weddle.
North Versailles—Peter Brown.
South Versailles—1st precinct, John Penney; second precinct, Cyrus Christ; 3d precinct, B. Medacroft.
Jefferson—Dennis O'Neill.
Chartiers—Ralph Bradley.
Findley—Geo. Burns.
Ohio—J. C. Morrow.
Snowden—T. M. Walker.
Pine—E. E. Logan.
West Deer—W. W. Magill.
Indiana—1st precinct, John Weber; 2d precinct, J. G. Weir.
Lower St. Clair—John Emory.
South Fayette—Levi Gregg.
Sewickley—Samuel Sarver.
Crescent—James Davis.
Richland—George Brashear.
Union—George Archibald.
Hampton—James Marshall.
Scott, 1st precinct—R. F. Smythe.
Marshall—M. H. Neely.
Harrison—P. S. Hough.
Lincoln—R. H. Caughey.
Stowe—John Caughey.

Everything moved along until the Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, was read, when the announcement was made that Jacob Smith and Thomas Ralph both claimed to be delegates. When the Allegheny Tenth ward was called Mr. G. W. Day stepped forward and handed to the clerks a slip of paper claiming to be the delegate. At this point Hugh Fleming, Esq., interposed objections, alleging that Mr. Day was no delegate and had no credentials, claiming the seat himself. After the entire list was read and the credentials of contesting delegates laid aside, General Pearson made a motion that all persons who contested seats and only presented slips of paper signifying their intention, be excluded from the Convention. No further action taken.

The President said that as temporary Chairman he could not exercise any such power.

Mr. Pearson then moved to appoint a committee of five on contested seats, and made a speech in support of his idea, which being a new one, when it is considered that the Convention was not permanently organized, needed support of some kind. He said "this is a people's Convention, and the people demand to be heard, and will be heard, and will not be put down by rings. I for one will not serve as a delegate if the ring attempts to control this Convention. My motion I insist on, that a committee of five be appointed on contested seats, and that a recess of one hour be taken in order to allow the contestants to be heard."

The speech was loudly applauded and emphatically hissed.

Mr. Christy said that, as temporary chairman, he could not exercise the power to appoint committees on any thing. He was only adhering to the rule by which former Conventions were governed and ended by refusing positively to put the motion or appoint the committee.

After more arguing the difficulty was solved by Mr. Brown moving that the Convention proceed to effect a permanent organization. The motion was carried, and Messrs. R. S. Smythe and Gen. A. L. Pearson, nominated for permanent chairman.

The voting commenced, and when the name of the delegate from Penn township was called it was evident that he was laboring under a misapprehension as to what was going on, for he sung out "I vote for Jeremy."

When the balloting was concluded the result was announced as follows:

Smythe	88	Pearson	29

On taking his seat Mr. Smythe made a short speech, returning thanks for the honor, &c., and almost before he was done some one moved that the temporary Secretaries be continued as permanent Secretaries, which was carried.

Mr. Pearson renewed his motion to appoint a committee of five on contested seats, which was carried, and the chair appointed the following: Messrs. Larimer, Dennison, Wettach, Pearson and Grenet.

When the names of the committee men were announced, the Convention, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, adjourned for one hour, for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock the chairman called the Convention to order.

On motion of Mr. Coursin a committee of five was appointed on resolutions, as follows: Messrs. Coursin, Backofen, McKelvey, Caughey, and Walters.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the following:

First ward, Allegheny—Thos. McKenna.
Tenth ward, Allegheny—Hugh Fleming.
Reserve township—W. H. Stempl.
Chartiers Borough—Walter J. Reid.
Twelfth ward, second precinct, Pittsburgh—Robert Herron.
Twenty-sixth ward—Jacob Smith.
Ninth ward, Allegheny—Thos. Harris.
Sixth ward, Pittsburgh—L. E. Backoffen.
Baldwin, second precinct—Z. C. H. Johnson.
Mansfield Borough—Daniel Boden.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

A member moved that every person not a delegate be requested to leave the space within the bar. It was carried, and a committee of two appointed to put out those who had no inclination to go.

STATE SENATE.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for State Senate. Messrs. George H. Anderson and Chas. Jeremy were nominated, and on motion the nominations were closed. The calling of districts and the announcement by delegates of the names of the candidates for whom they voted was commenced and moved along smoothly without any interruption, the assemblage preserving excellent order. Quite a number of men occupied their time in tallying, so as to tell before the result was announced, who had a majority of the votes. When all the districts had been called and the votes footed up, the clerks announced the result as follows:

Anderson	92	Jeremy	35

On motion the nomination of Mr. Anderson was made unanimous, and amid cheering and clapping of hands he came forward, and in response to loud calls spoke as follows:

SENATOR ANDERSON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Three years ago I stood before a similar body of men to acknowledge a nomination to the Senate almost as unanimous as upon this occasion. At that time I was a new man, and whatever has been done by me for good or bad is before you. My record is a plain one and speaks for itself. Whatever the errors I committed may be, I always tried to act for the best interests of the people. One of the chief questions that have been before you is the labor question, and in that, as in all other matters, I acted for the best interests of all classes. All my efforts have been in favor of good legislation. I see around me a number of miners. I have a word to say to them. I never voted against the screen bill. I amended that bill by adding a clause, fixing it so that contracts could be made between the employer and employee. It was lost in the House of Representatives, over which I had no control. And hereafter when miners hear anything against my record I desire that they investigate the matter and not listen and allow themselves to be influenced by street rumors. If I have been a fair, or even a master workman, as a legislator, I flatter myself that my experience has not been unavailing, and that I will be found more efficient than before. I have made no pledges to this Convention or to anybody, though asked to do so on this floor. One pledge, however, I will make. If re-elected, I will endeavor to do all in my power to develop our institutions, and to do the most good for the greatest number of people.

The speech was loudly applauded.

CITY DISTRICTS.

Mr. Pearson moved that all the delegates from the city Legislative Districts repair to the Grand Jury Room. It was carried, and the Chairman so gave his instructions, and the delegates retired. The first nine wards and the Fourteenth ward were to nominate one candidate, and the remainder of the twenty-three wards the other candidate. The two sub-Conventions assembled, and there being no opposition, H. H. McCormick, in the First District, and S. J. Wainwright, in the Second District, were nominated by acclamation, and the Conventions adjourned *sine die*.

THE OTHER DISTRICTS.

After the delegates from the city districts had retired from the regular Convention, Mr. Coursin moved that John C. Newmyer of the middle district be nominated by acclamation. The chairman put the question and a number of voices answered "aye" but almost before the sound had died away a negative response came from an equal number of men.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Tomlinson:

Resolved, That the Convention be divided into four districts for Legislative nominations, one from the North Side, outside of Allegheny City, one from Allegheny City, one from the middle district, and two from the South Side.

After considerable discussion the resolution was voted down, and the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Assembly. Immediately, from all parts of the room, delegates began to yell out the names of the men they were in favor of, and such confusion prevailed that the names of none hardly could be distinguished.

Mr. Coursin again made his motion that Newmyer be nominated for the middle district by acclamation. It was put, and the number of affirmative voices was greater than ever, while the negative was less. The Chair decided that Newmyer was nominated, but an appeal was taken resulting in the decision of the President being upheld, whereupon he declared Mr. Newmyer nominated.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Newmeyer, and in response he appeared upon the stand and made a few remarks, returning thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, saying that the position was no easy one to fill, and promising to always try and do his duty.

Mr. Graham moved that the Convention proceed to nominate the other candidates for Assembly in the same manner that the candidates for Senate were put through. Carried. A motion to re-consider was lost and as soon as order could be restored the convention proceeded to vote for the remaining four candidates, the following gentlemen having been nominated:

Lewis Aurin, J. W. Ballantine, B. C. Christy, J. L. Cline, W. Coates, A. C. Hays, R. S. F. McCall, J. C. Newmeyer, J. D. Ramsey, H. K. Sample, Martin Shaffer, A. B. Young, J. G. Ramaley, Henry Gerwig.

FIRST BALLOT.

The clerks called out the name of each delegate, who announced the names of the candidates for whom he voted. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Ballantine	29	Sample	45
Cline	5	Schaffer	16
Coates	44	Young	69
Hays	53	Gerwig	27
McCall	15	Aurin	12
Ramsey	18	Christy	46

Messrs. Hays and Young being the two highest on the list, the Chairman declared them nominated.

A resolution was offered and passed that all candidates who had received less than twenty votes be stricken from the list.

Col. D. L. Smith, of Allegheny city, obtaining the floor advocated in a short speech the claims of Allegheny city. He said there was now but one candidate from Allegheny, Henry Gerwig, and he moved that he be nominated by acclamation. The motion was put, but the chairman decided it not carried, and the Convention accordingly went to work to nominate the remaining two candidates by ballot.

Again the motion was made to nominate Gerwig by acclamation, and the man who made it, standing on a chair, towering above his brethren, backed it up in a short but emphatic speech. He asked for Mr. Gerwig's nomination on behalf of the German element, which, he alleged, had not been represented in the Legislature for four years.

"No respect to nationalities," yelled out a rough featured, brown faced miner, standing in the crowd. "No respect to nationalities, Mr. Chairman," he kept repeating, until the question as to Mr. Gerwig's nomination was again put and lost.

SECOND BALLOT.

The result of the second ballot was as follows:

H. K. Sample	34	Henry Gerwig	52
B. C. Christy	59	Wm. Coates	45

The President announced the nominees to be Messrs. Christy and Gerwig. The former made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. If I am elected and go to Harrisburg, I shall so conduct myself that Allegheny county shall never be ashamed of me.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Frank Case read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Hartranft meets our heartiest and warmest approval, and we point proudly to its success as justifying the confidence placed in him by the Republicans of Allegheny when they gave him over 9,000 majority. Nobly sustained, as he has been, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and his Attorney General, his administration of the Government reflects honor upon the State, and the highest credit upon himself and the officers he has called to his aid.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our confidence in President Grant and in the wisdom, integrity and success of his administration.

Resolved, That we condemn without reserve voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Mr. Gerwig, who was out of the room when his nomination was pronounced, appearing at this juncture, was called upon for a speech, when, after returning thanks, he said if he was elected he would endeavor to do his duty. The Convention then adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 3.

The interest manifested in this Convention was very great, and the friends of the various candidates had filled the lobbies sometime before the Convention was called to order. At promptly eleven o'clock the Convention was called to order by Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell.

FUSILADING.

Mr. S. Schoyer nominated Edward J. Allen as permanent chairman. Mr. George Wilson proposed Joseph A. Butler.

At this stage of the proceedings a point of order was raised, and the nominations for the time being were set aside.

Mr. Davis moved that all persons not delegates be requested to withdraw from the floor, which was agreed to.

The following named gentlemen were then chosen temporary Secretaries: H. D. Rolf, H. R. Chalfant, James Penny, J. M. Courtney, Thos. H. Hunter and Jno. A. McQuaide.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

The presentation of credentials was next in order and proceeded with. The roll was called. The seats of the delegates from the First ward Allegheny, were announced as contested, but only one set of credentials were presented. The calling of the roll consumed something over half an hour.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—George Wilson.
Second ward—W. J. Caskey.
Third ward—Ed. Kelsey.
Fourth ward—W. S. McKee.
Fifth ward—J. S. Haymaker.
Sixth ward—Jno. Richardson.
Seventh ward—J. A. Butler.
Eighth ward—J. H. Walter.
Ninth ward—E. Peter.
Tenth ward—R. Giles.
Eleventh ward—Thos. Hunter.
Twelfth ward—1st precinct, A. J. Cochran; 2d precinct, Jno. Loper.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, W. S. Smith; 2d precinct, Robt. Ray.
Fourteenth ward—W. B. Evans.
Fifteenth ward—John A. Fox.
Sixteenth ward—1st precinct, J. Cartright; 2d precinct, S. B. McElroy.
Seventeenth ward—W. R. Carter.
Eighteenth ward—C. W. Lewis.
Nineteenth ward—F. Ardary.
Twentieth ward—W. J. Friday.
Twenty-first ward—1st precinct, Robt. Gumbert; 2d precinct, H. Kochler.
Twenty-second ward—1st precinct, W. W. Burchfield; 2d precinct, E. J. Allen.
Twenty-third ward—T. W. Davis.
Twenty-fourth ward—D. E. Weaver.
Twenty-fifth ward—J. C. Mercer.
Twenty-sixth ward—P. Hoerr.
Twenty-seventh ward—Fred. Hampe.
Twenty-eighth ward—H. More.
Twenty-ninth ward—E. G. Krehan.
Thirtieth ward—H. P. Rolf.
Thirty-first ward—D. Scarm.
Thirty-second ward—Jacob Wilbert.
Thirty-third ward—Geo. W. Jope.
Thirty-fourth ward—W. Stevenson.
Thirty-fifth ward—J. B. Thompson.
Thirty-sixth ward—H. A. Weaver.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—John Lowden.
Second ward—Robert Patton.
Third ward—First precinct, James Marshall; Second precinct, G. P. Beilstein.
Fourth ward—First precinct, Wm. Smith; Second precinct, John Bowers.
Fifth ward—W. J. Caughey.
Sixth ward—John Speer.
Seventh ward—Adam Stork.
Eighth ward—Thomas Marshall.
Ninth ward—O. Y. Harrington.
Tenth ward—John Morrow.
Eleventh ward—W. G. Stubbs.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—H. Kirkwood; Second ward—W. E. Harrison; Third ward—G. W. Gray.
Braddock—C. C. Fawcett.
Elizabeth—Wm. Jones.
Sewickley—M. B. Scott.
Sharpsburg—Peter Keil.
West Elizabeth—J. W. Shoal.
Tarentum—B. C. Miller.
Millvale—J. A. Wible.
Bellevue—D. L. Evans.
Etna—J. A. McQuaide.
Chartiers—Peter Wilbert.
Mansfield—J. H. Cline.
Verona—G. A. Bell.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—1st precinct, J. M. Courtney; 2d precinct, Peter Gese.
Leet—W. J. Meek.
Plum—J. M. McClung.
Penn—F. M. Stottler.
Elizabeth—1st precinct, J. M. Kerr; 2d precinct, J. S. Stewart; 3d precinct, C. Gephart; 4th precinct, J. A. Watson.
Mifflin—Anthony Bell.
Robinson—1st precinct, J. M. Ross, 2d precinct, H. M. Glass.
Moon—A. McCabe.
Franklin—Matthias Fisher
Baldwin—1st precinct—H. B. Hays; 2d precinct; Jno. Knowlson.
Ross—1st precinct—Josiah Crider; 2d precinct; A. J. Krider.
M'Candless—Wm. Ramage.
East Deer—Robt. Kennedy.
Upper St. Clair—W. Gilfillan.
North Fayette—J. E. Johnston.
Neville—A. M. Fleeson.
Shaler, 1st precinct—W. McMillen; 2d precinct; James Shaw.
Fawn—Jno. Esler.
Wilkins—1st precinct—Sol. Schoyer.
Wilkins—2d precinct—H. R. Chalfant.
Patton, 1st precinct—John Scott; 2d precinct—A. Elliott.
North Versailles—G. M. Bowman.
South Versailles, 1st precinct—J. C. Penney; 2d precinct—Andy McClure; 3d precinct—John Smith.
Jefferson—S. J. Chamberlin.
Chartiers—W. N. Irwin.
Findley—A. H. Burns.
Ohio—Wm. Morrow.
Reserve—M. Wagenhiser.
Snowden—S. J. Heath.
Pine—A. Kelly.
West Deer—G. C. Magill.
Indiana, 1st precinct—A. Quinnette; 2d precinct—J. B. Beatty.
Lower St. Clair—A. Henning.
South Fayette—Henry McEwing.
Sewickley—Geo. Staver.
Crescent—W. Bateman.
Richland—Jas. McKelvey.
Union—Christ Steel.
Hampton—W. W. McKee.
Scott—First Precinct—Christ Hope; Second Precinct, J. M. Kelso.
Marshall—J. P. Richey.
Harrison—H. H. White.
Lincoln—Ben. Coursin.
Forward—E. P. Allen.
Stowe—E. J. Sheridan.

PERMANENT PRESIDING OFFICER ELECTED.

Two nominations were made for permanent President, Mr. Allen against Mr. Ross' interest, and Alderman Joseph A. Butler in his favor. The vote apparently was looked upon as an indication of "which way the land laid," and showing off the relative strength of the two leading aspirants for the nomination.

The candidates for nomination for Prothonotary were; William Swisshelm, M. G. Corey, B. F. Kennedy and Joseph Ross.

Mr. Schoyer then renewed his nomination of Mr. E. J. Allen as Chairman.

Mr. A. J. Cochran nominated Alderman Jos. A. Butler.

Mr. Cochran moved that the election be made by calling the roll. Carried.

The roll was called and the result was as follows:

Allen	77	Butler	44

Mr. Allen was then declared elected permanent Chairman, and conducted to the platform and was introduced by Mr. Mitchell.

The temporary Secretaries were then chosen as permanent officers.

MORE SECRETARIES.

Mr. Cochran moved that five more names be added to the list of Secretaries. The motion was declared out of order.

Mr. Davis moved that the voting be done *viva voce*. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Butler moved that one man be placed at each end of the table as tellers.

Mr. Smith was nominated by Mr. Butler.

The chair appointed Messrs. W. E. Sheridan and W. E. Harrison.

Mr. Davis moved that a Committee on Contested Elections be appointed by the chair.

GETTING TIRED.

Mr. Wilson moved to adjourn for one hour, which caused immense confusion, some of the delegates wanting to go on with the ballotting, while others called for the question, which was put and lost.

After this motion had been lost, a number of the delegates, moved that an election for candidate for Prothonotary be gone through with.

CHOOSING THE CANDIDATE.

The Convention then commenced ballotting. The first ballot progressed very quietly and favorably, and nothing apparently, to mar the harmony of the Convention was reached until Pine township was called. Here quite a commotion ensued and a firing debate was had. George Fisher of the Third ward, Allegheny, voted by proxy in the place of Robert Kennedy, the regularly elected delegate. Mr. Fisher voted for Kennedy, when it was alleged, that he was instructed for Ross.

At this stage a scene of confusion ensued. Everybody was talking and the delegates gathering around the unfortunate but placid Fisher who had remained quite calm through the entire proceeding. The excitement finally subsided, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candididate. The following is the

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

B. F. Kennedy	39	Joseph Ross	47
Wm. Swisshelm	11	M. G. Corey	30

Mr. Swisshelm did not develop much strength, and Mr. Schoyer, during the calling of the second ballot, withdrew his name as a candidate.

SECOND BALLOT—NO CHOICE.

B. F. Kennedy	44	Joseph Ross	52
M. G. Corey	24		

A motion was again made to clear the floor of all but members of the Convention, which was carried.

The room was then cleared of all but the delegates.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

No choice having been made in the previous ballots a third was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Kennedy	52	Ross	47
Corey	24		

After the result of the ballot had been announced, Mr. Davis arose and said, that as he had fought as gallant a fight as he knew how for his candidate, and seeing that he was falling behind, he would withdraw the name of G. Corey. After Mr. Corey had been withdrawn, the Convention then went into a

FOURTH BALLOT

for choice of candidate, only two remaining in the field, Messrs Kennedy and Ross. The contest resulted as follows:

B. F. Kennedy	73	Joseph Ross	48

When the Chairman announced the result, and that Mr. Kennedy had been nominated, a deafening cheer went up, and loud calls were made for the fortunate aspirant who appeared upon the platform. On motion the nomination was made unanimous. A speech was called from Mr. Kennedy, but he only replied by inviting the delegates to dinner. The Convention then, on motion, adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 4—CORONER AND TREASURER.

This Convention was charged with the duty of selecting candidates for Coroner and Treasurer, and the delegates having assembled in the Common Pleas Court Room No. 2, were called to order by F. P. Case, Esq., who had been authorized to preside temporarily by the County Executive Committee.

The reporters of the press were chosen temporary Secretaries.

It was moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a permanent President, and Wm. R. Ford and William C. McCarthy were immediately named as candidates. The point was raised that the delegates must present their credentials before proceeding to permanent organization.

The motion to elect permanent President was withdrawn, and a motion was made to hand in the credentials first. Passed.

The credentials were then handed in as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Jacobs.
Second ward—James Black.
Third ward—Joseph McCallister.
Fourth ward—Wm. Geary.
Fifth ward—David Sloan.
Sixth ward—John Wrigley.
Seventh ward—W. H. Hope.
Eighth ward—George B. Chalmers.
Ninth ward—James Wiggins.
Tenth ward—David Beck.
Eleventh ward—W. C. McCarthy.
Twelfth ward—1st precinct, R. S. Hamilton; 2d precinct, Alfred Sowers.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, W. R. Ford; 2d precinct, Wesley Smith.
Fourteenth ward—Wm. McAdams.
Fifteenth ward—L. F. Arensberg.
Sixteenth ward—First precinct, Hoden Marshall; second precinct, John F. White.
Seventeenth ward—W. C. Brown.
Eighteenth ward—Jas. S. Davidson.
Nineteenth ward—John L. Brown.
Twentieth ward—H. S. Baum.
Twenty-first ward—First precinct, Henry Mosely; second precinct, M. Fix.
Twenty-second ward—First precinct, W. H. Irwin; second precinct, B. F. Vandevort.
Twenty-third ward—E. F. Anderson.
Twenty-fourth ward—N. C. Cowen.
Twenty-fifth ward—Robert Bracey.
Twenty-sixth ward—Joseph McDonald.
Twenty-seventh ward—Jno. J. Black.
Twenty-eighth ward—Daniel Wenke.
Twenty-ninth ward—Henry Spreen.
Thirtieth ward—John Stemmler.
Thirty-first ward—Daniel Montgomery.
Thirty-second ward—Ed. Bratt.
Thirty-third ward—B. W. Stauffer.
Thirty-fourth ward—Ed. Davis.
Thirty-fifth ward—Wm. Bond.
Thirty-sixth ward—Samuel H. French.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—S. B. Smith, contested by Mr. Thompson.
Second ward—Theodore Myler.
Third ward—1st precinct, Jas. D. Walker; 2d precinct, Peter Bolster.
Fourth ward—1st precinct, Samuel Hazlett; 2d precinct, R. M. Blair.
Fifth ward—F. A. M. Kreps.
Sixth ward—Geo. Brown.
Seventh ward—John Born.
Eighth ward—Henry Nesmith.
Ninth ward—W. R. Canham.
Tenth ward—John Q. Workman.
Eleventh ward—Robert Wilson.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—1st ward, T. S. Hodgson; 2d ward, Lewis Matthews; 3d ward, Jos. A. Stone.
Braddock—Wm. Speers.
Elizabeth—John S. Shaffer.
Sewickley—E. R. Kramer.
Sharpsburg—C. A. W. Redlich.
Tarentum—J. C. Dunn.
Millvale—J. G. Ryland.
Bellevue—W. H. Whitehead.
Etna—C. D. Ochse.
Chartiers—Andrew McCartney.
Mansfield—Gotleib Wagner.
Verona—Will. Alexander.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—1st precinct, J. F. Richey; 2d precinct, A. W. Hall.
Leet—Jacob Welsh.
Plum—John King.
Penn—Joseph Stoner.
Elizabeth—1st precinct—Michael Hutton; 3d precinct, Joseph Copeland; 4th precinct, S. R. Spaulding.
Mifflin—Joseph Guinn.
Robinson—1st precinct, Joseph Hodgson; 2d precinct, J. W. Bell.
Moon—W. H. Gray.
Franklin—Jacob Zigler.
Baldwin—1st precinct, Simpson Horner; 2d precinct, James S. Hays.
Ross—1st precinct, James Y. Sanderson, 2d precinct, W. W. Headley.
McCandless—John Campbell.
East Deer—F. M. Edmundson.
Upper St. Clair—Wm. T. Fife.
North Fayette—John Matthews.
Neville—Peter Baker.
Shaler—1st precinct, Wm. Seibert; 2d precinct, James N. DeHaven.
Fawn—James Lee.
Wilkins—1st precinct, Henry Swift; 2d precinct, Wm. A. Shaw.
Patton, First Precinct—D. S. Carothers; Second Precinct, John Thompson.
North Versailles—W. S. Brown.
South Versailles, Second Precinct—D. H. Weddell; Third Precinct, J. L. Penny.
Jefferson—Morrison Work.
Chartiers—Wm. J. Steen.
Findley—J. R. Byers.
Ohio—Geo. W. Crawford.
Reserve—John A. Roth.
Pine—J. G. Conar.
West Deer—Capt. McClelland.
Indiana, First Precinct—Josiah Scott; Second Precinct, James Wilson.
Lower St. Clair—August Haas.
South Fayette—John Hopper.
Sewickley—A. C. Sarver.
Crescent—John Curry.
Richland—Samuel Allison.
Union—Wm. Conter.
Hampton—John Kress.
Scott, First Precinct—John Wise.
Marshall—Wm. Thumb.
Harrison—John L. Black.
Lincoln—Frank W. Lukins.
Forward—Frank Ketchum.
Stowe—Alexander Speer.

The only precinct missing was the 1st precinct of Elizabeth township.

The Second ward of Pittsburgh and First ward of Allegheny were contested, the first by Mr. Jas. K. Case and Mr. Black, and the second by Mr. S. B. Smith and Mr. Thompson.

GETTING UNDER WAY.

The next thing being in order was the election of a permanent President for which position Messrs. Ford and McCarthy were again named. The vote resulted in favor of Mr. McCarthy, who received 62 votes, and Mr. Ford 59.

Mr. McCarthy upon taking the chair was received with cheers, and briefly returned thanks, when business at once was proceeded with.

Messrs. Thompson, Canham, Redlich and French were named as permanent Secretaries.

The Chair was instructed to appoint a Committee on Contested Seats, and in response named the following gentlemen: Wm. R. Ford, J. D. Walker, S. B. Anderson, Ed. F. Anderson, W. H. Whitehead. The committee retired.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The President suggested that, as there was no contest in regard to the County Treasurer, the election be proceeded with at once.

H. S. Baum, of the Twentieth ward, moved the election of Major S. B. Kilgore by acclamation to the position of County Treasurer. The motion was put and carried amid much enthusiasm.

The Treasurer was loudly called upon for a speech, and responded in brief terms.

THE CORONERSHIP.

Nominations for candidate for Coroner were next declared in order, and the following gentlemen were named: William C. Cooke, J. C. Gracey, Wm. McCallin, Dr. Alex. Æ. McCandless, Wm. M. Grace.

No voting could take place until the Committee on Credentials should report, and the motion was made and seconded that the Convention adjourn until one o'clock. The motion was put and lost.

It was moved and carried that the voting be done *viva voce*.

It was moved that in calling the list, the order of the districts be reversed. The question was put and declared carried. The yeas and nays were called for and the motion was carried by a vote of 64 yeas to 54 nays.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of Mr. Thompson, of the First ward, Allegheny, and Mr. Black, of the Second ward, Pittsburgh. The report was accepted.

The ballot for a choice was then proceeded with, all not delegates being previously, by vote, requested to retire outside the railing.

President McCarthy volunteered a forcible hint to "workers" by stating that a great deal of help had been volunteered to the delegates while voting, and he wanted no more of it. Every delegate should be left to vote according to his own opinions. The "workers" subsided.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Cooke	12	McCandless	31
Gracey	4	Grace	19
McCallin	49		

The President announced that as there had been no election, a second ballot was in order.

H. S. Baum, of the Twentieth ward, moved that the two names having the lowest number of votes be stricken from the list of candidates. Carried; and the names of Messrs. Gracey and Grace were dropped.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Cook	22	McCandless	35
McCallin	68		

Mr. McCallin was declared the nominee, and the result was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the President for the impartial manner in which he had presided, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CONVENTION No. 5—COMMISSIONERS.

This Convention was called for the purpose of nominating a County Commissioner, a Jury Commissioner, and a Director of the Poor, and its designated headquarters was the District Court Room No. 1, where the delegates in full force assembled at eleven o'clock, supported by a very strong backing of outsiders. Mr. R. B. Brown, by order of the County Committee, called the Convention to order and in an insinuating way intimated that those who were not delegates would be more welcome outside than inside the bar. Some of the outsiders took the hint and withdrew.

The first business in order being the election of temporary Secretaries, it was decided to have but two, and Messrs. J. H. Miller and J. M. Woodwell were named.

No delegate rushed frantically forward and waved his hat and sang out in a Stentorian way the name of his favorite for permanent President; at least if he did the Chair regarded him with severity and paid no attention to his gyrations, while the delegates were requested to hand in their credentials. They did so when it appeared that the following gentlemen had been detailed for the gathering:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Schild.
Second ward—Robert McCutcheon.
Third ward—Peter Dressler.
Fourth ward—Fred. Rinehart.
Fifth ward—J. F. Moore.
Sixth ward—George Beecher.
Seventh ward—E. C. Matthews.
Eighth ward—Wm Kerr.
Ninth ward—James Y. Irwin.
Tenth ward—John H. Jones.
Eleventh ward—G. W. Rankin.
Twelfth ward, First Precinct—John Baker; Second Precinct—Thomas McNeil.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, R. K. Waughter; 2d precinct, A. H. Coe.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward—1st precinct, Isaac Watson; 2d precinct; Geo. Nessenthaler.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Bostwick.
Eighteenth ward—Henry Williams.
Nineteenth ward—A. P. McWilliams.
Twentieth ward—Alexander Bates.
Twenty-first ward—1st precinct, J. M. Brush; 2d precinct, Charles Stowater.
Twenty-second ward, 1st precinct; W. T. Bowers; 2d precinct J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—Daniel Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—H. Milholland.
Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—J. N. Jarrett.
Twenty-seventh ward—Andrew Binder.
Twenty-eighth ward—T. C. Keen.
Twenty-ninth ward—B. N. McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—Wm. Gough.
Thirty-first ward—W. C. Bunt.
Thirty-second ward—Henry Meyer.
Thirty-third ward—Wm. Girty.
Thirty-fourth ward—Wm. Edwards.
Thirty-fifth ward—Robert Smith.
Thirty-sixth ward—Richard Cuddy.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Caldwell (contest.)
Second ward—Geo. D. Riddle.
Third ward—1st precinct, John Aiken; 2d precinct, Fred. Faber.
Fourth ward—1st precinct, Wm. Gardiner; 2d precinct, G. H. Dierker.
Fifth ward—Wm. M. Claney.
Sixth ward—S. J. Crist.
Seventh ward—A. Arent.
Eighth ward—Wm. Zehnder.
Ninth ward—George Edmunds.
Tenth ward—Morgan Q. Evans.
Eleventh ward—P. J. Newhart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—1st ward, John W. Patterson; 2d ward, John Wadsworth; 3d ward, Jacob Everett
Braddock—John H. Cooper.
Elizabeth—Thomas Daft.
Sewickley—W. B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—G. W. Hahn.
West Elizabeth—Henry Brauthoover.
Tarentum—G. McGraw.
Millvale—B. Scott.
Bellevue—John Snodgrass.
Etna—J. H. Boertzler.
Chartiers—Wm. Wilcox.
Mansfield—A. J. McQuilty.
Verona—Robert Gray.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, 1st precinct—Thos. Paisley; 2d precinct—Jacob W. Robinson.
Leet—G. W. Gibbs.
Plum—James Gray.
Penn—Jesse Morris.
Elizabeth, 3d precinct—Col. Wm. Douglass; 4th precinct—James Boyd.
Mifflin—Joseph Perkins.
Robinson—1st precinct, W. McKean; Second precinct, Wm. McElwain.
Franklin—Edward Thompson.
Baldwin—First precinct, James Powell; Second precinct, J. W. Briggs.
Ross—First precinct, John Crider; Second precinct, George F. McQuaid.
McCandless—John Wallace.
East Deer—Hugh Woods.
Upper St. Clair—Dr. D. Donaldson.
North Fayette—George Y. McKee.
Neville—Peter Baker.
Shaler—First precinct, C. Bauerline; Second precinct, John Miller.
Fawn—J. V. Humes.
Wilkins—1st precinct, J. S. Woodwell; 2d precinct, J. P. Saur.
Patton—1st precinct, Dr. H. Matlack; 2d precinct, Wm. N. Haymaker.
North Versailles—Wm. Gray.
South Versailles—1st precinct, R. S. Baldridge; 2d precinct, David Shaw; 3d precinct, J. M. Love.
Jefferson—Wm. Reed.
Chartiers—Edward Sprung.
Findley—J. S. Shaffer.
Ohio—John M. Stevens.
Reserve—George Kiefer.
Snowden—John Wilson.
Pine—E. W. Kidd.
West Deer—James McIntyre.
Indiana—2d precinct, John Henderson; 1st precinct, John Frederkell.
Lower St. Clair—Fred. Link.
South Fayette—Jacob Jordon.
Sewickley—John F. Marks.
Crescent—W. Shaw.
Richland—S. H. Allen.
Union—John Oliver.
Hampton—A. W. Ferguson.
Scott—1st precinct, S. W. Lea.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson.
Harrison—S. A. Drury.
Lincoln—Wm. Caughey.
Forward—Harvey Applegate.
Stowe—H. B. Hease.

All the districts were represented except the Fifth and Thirty-first wards, Pittsburgh. There was a contest in the First ward, Allegheny.

The Chair then, by request of the Convention, named the following gentlemen as a Committee on Contested Seats: Messrs. W. J. Bowers, George D. Riddle and R. K. Waughter, and the Committee retired.

ORGANIZED.

The Convention next proceeded to the election of a permanent President, Mr. G. W. Rankin, Col. John Snodgrass and Hon. Jared M. Brush being named. The latter gentleman declined to serve as a candidate, and the field was left clear for Messrs. Snodgrass and Rankin.

Amid some confusion the roll was called, and such of the delegates as heard answered promptly, and those that didn't hear at first were jogged a little by their friends, so that eventually the roll call was satisfactorily concluded, and resulted in the success of Col. Snodgrass by a vote of 66 to 56. The result was the signal for the first ebullition of applause from the delegates. Order being restored Col. Snodgrass gracefully ascended the platform, put his hat in a corner where it was guarded from profane hands by a small boy, and then very neatly thanked the delegates for their compliment, and complimented them in return, by remarking that it was a collection of delegates of which the party might well be proud. After a few remarks further in relation to the business before them, he asked that permanent Secretaries be selected, and in response the following gentlemen were chosen, Messrs. J. H. Miller, J. M. Woodwell and W. M. Claney.

There was a slight lull in the business then when the Chair improved the opportunity to announce nominations as in order.

The following gentlemen were named for County Commissioners: Messrs. Augustus Beckert, Richard Thompson, John A. Scott, W. H. Clark, G. W. Weddell, Wm. Beecher and Jas. Patterson.

For Jury Commissioners the following nominations were made: Messrs. George Neely, William Smith, John Armstrong, Daniel Collins, John Smitely, John McClelland, A. P. Thompson, Andrew J. Moon, John A. Hamilton and Edward Barker.

The Committee on Contested Seats, to whom was referred the contest in the First ward, Allegheny, reported in favor of George Irwin. Accepted.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

For Director of the Poor several nominations were made, but the gentlemen named all withdrew in favor of Thomas Varner, Esq., who was accordingly chosen by acclamation.

BALLOTING FOR COMMISSIONERS.

It was decided to ballot simultaneously for County Commissioner and Jury Commissioner, in order that time and trouble might be saved. The roll was accordingly called, and the following was the result of the

FIRST BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

Augustus Beckert	34	G. W. Weddell	17
Richard Thompson	36	William Beecher	0
John A. Scott	23	James Patterson	6
W. H. Clark	10		

Jury Commissioner.

George Neeley	22	William Smith	14
John Armstrong	6	Daniel Collins	14
John Smitley	13	John McClelland	24
A. P. Thompson	3	Andrew J. Moon	21
Jno. A. Hamilton	4	Edward Barker	4

Sixty-four votes being necessary to a nomination, the Chair announced that no choice had been made for either office.

Mr. Miller moved that all candidates for Jury Commissioner, who had received less than twenty votes, be stricken from the list. This motion was put and carried, which left but three candidates—Messrs. Neeley, McClelland and Moon.

The second ballot was then commenced, and at the conclusion the Secretary read the results as follows, the name of W. H. Clark, candidate for County Commissioner, having been withdrawn:

SECOND BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

Augustus Beckert	41	G. W. Weddell	16
Richard Thompson	39	Wm. Beecher	12
John A. Scott	26	James Patterson	12

Jury Commissioner.

George Neely	31	Andrew J. Moon	45
John McClelland	46		

Mr. Irvin moved to drop all but the two candidates for each office who had received the largest votes.

This was amended to drop all but the three highest, and, as amended, carried.

CROWDING IN.

By this time the interest had increased and a number of spectators in their anxiety to learn all about the business of the Convention had crowded up too far and the Chair energetically remonstrated against the intrusion. Business was stopped for a few moments and a few representatives selected to cause the reretirement of the obtrusive spectators, peacefully if possible, forcibly if necessary. This committee, proceeded with their work, the intruders fell back before them and harmony once more was restored. Then the clerks proceeded with the call for the third ballot which resulted as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

August Beckert	53	Richard Thompson	40
John A. Scott	28		

Jury Commissioner.

George Neel	27	John McClelland	51
Andrew J. Moon	44		

Still no choice, and the delegates becoming weary, and anxious withal to test the virtues to be derived through the dinner tickets with which they had been liberally supplied. Yet with "duty first and pleasure afterward" as a motto, they heroically resolved to go into a fourth ballot.

"INTRUDERS."

Just as the clerks commenced their work the Chair observed several gentlemen on the Convention floor, who were not there as delegates, but who were energetically manipulating affairs. He arrested all proceedings and announced to those individuals they had better retire.

There was an unanimous request for "the names."

The Chair hesitated.

The intruders smiled, but made no movement toward the door.

The Chair called them out impressively by name. County Detective Dressler hovered around the vicinity, and the "workers" fell back in good order. A delegate then proposed to cut short the Convention's work by nominating Mr. Beckert by acclamation, but the opposition concluded they'd rather stay a while and see it out.

Before proceeding to a fourth ballot, a motion was made and carried to strike off all but the two highest on the list, and Messrs. Scott and Neeley were thus set aside. This caused the delegate from the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, who had been instructed for Scott first, last, and all the time, to withdraw in disgust. He could not be pacified, and departed. The Convention paused a moment to collect itself, and then went on serenely with its work, until the name of Mr. George D. Riddle, of the Second ward, Allegheny, was called. Mr. Riddell didn't vote, but took occasion to express his sentiments upon the unfair manner in which Mr. Scott had been treated. He had attended several Conventions, and had never known a candidate, with a respectable support, to be so shamefully treated. He would have nothing more to do—

There was a general cry of "order!" "order!" seconded by a similar request from the Chair and Mr. Riddle shook the dust of the place from off his sandals, and disappeared. Then the convention went ahead with the fourth ballot, which was the clincher. It resulted as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

August Beckert	76	Richard Thompson	43

Jury Commissioner.

John McClelland	67	Andrew J. Moon	51

As soon as the success of Mr. Beckert was announced, there was a wild cheer from his friends which prevented the announcement in reference to the Jury Commissioner. Finally this was also announced, and the Convention, after indulging in more cheering, broke up without a formal adjournment.

THE DAY'S WORK

of all the Conventions as thus recorded, is summed up in the nomination of the following ticket:

President Judge—Thomas Ewing, Pittsburgh.
Associate Judge—J. W. F. White, Sewickley.
Senator—George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh.
Representatives—H. H. McCormick, Pittsburgh.
S. J. Wainwright, Pittsburgh.
John C. Newmeyer, Wilkins.
A. C. Hays, Pittsburgh.
A. B. Young, Pittsburgh.
B. C. Christy, Sewickley.
Henry Gerwig, Allegheny.
Prothonotary—B. F. Kennedy, Pittsburgh.
Treasurer—Samuel Kilgore, Pittsburgh.
Coroner—Wm. McCallin, Pittsburgh.
Commissioner—Augustus Beckert, Pittsburgh.
Jury Commissioner—John McClelland.
Poor Director—Thomas Varner.

There never have been Conventions held in Allegheny county in which so much interest was taken, where more harmony and genuine good feeling generally prevailed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY. GENERAL OFFICE.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 3d of June prox., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

MAY 20, 1873. my21:38

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL THE LOTS

At Ionia Station, Verona Borough,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

Have been Disposed of.

There are some choice lots remaining, which will be sold only at PRIVATE SALE.

Apply to GEO. R. LEE, Real Estate Agent, at the Station in Verona borough, or to ARCH. H. ROWAND, Jr., Room 14, A. V. R. R. Depot. je4

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of SEGHMYER & VOSKAMP, 343 Liberty avenue, has this day, March 29th, 1873, been mutually dissolved, F. H. SEGHMYER having sold his interest in the firm above named to B. H. VOSKAMP, the latter who will continue on the business at the old stand, 343 Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh. Book accounts and the general business concerning the firm of SEGHMYER & VOSKAMP, will be settled by either member of said firm at 343 Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. H. SEGHMYER.
B. H. VOSKAMP.

je4:o69

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

OFFICE PENN'A REFORM SCHOOL,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Market street,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 4, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until NOON of SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, 1873, for

BUILDING THE ABUTMENTS

For a Bridge over Chartiers Creek, at Morganza Station, Chartiers Valley Railroad.

The Committee hereby reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications to be seen, and all necessary information given at the office of Messrs. MONAHAN & BUTZ, Architects, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

By order of the Building Committee.

j4:o100 ALEX. D. ROSS, Clerk.

JAS. M. WALKER,

372 Penn Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Opposite C. & P. R. R. Freight Depot).

Manufacturers' Agent

For the sale of all goods made by

N. U. WALKER & CO.,

WELLSVILLE, OHIO.

Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe,

VITRIFIED WATER PIPE,

Fire Brick of all shapes, Cupola and Furnace Linings, Fine Ground Fire Clay, Chimney Tops and Flues, HYDRAULIC CEMENTS and CALCINED PLASTER.

ALL TERRA COTTA WORK.

The location of the Works is near Wellsville, Ohio, on the bank of the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Convenient for shipping to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other river points, and Cleveland, Chicago and all points on the Lakes or Railroad. Orders filled promptly, from the Works or Warehouse. je2

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Baker's Chocolate Broma,

Millard Fine Sweet Chocolate,
Crosse & Blackwell Pickles, Sauces, &c.
Fine Candy a Specialty.

K. BLAIR'S,

62 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 30th, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all unpaid subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, must be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 30th day of JUNE, 1873, and that in default of such payment, the Company will proceed to collect the same together with the statutory penalties, by legal process.

D. P. CORWIN, Treasurer

je1:o84

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

Successors to H. R. McClelland & Co.,

362 PENN STREET.

Dealers in Brooms, Broom Material, Wrapping Paper of all kinds, and Wooden Ware, to which we call attention of the trade.

☞ RAGS WANTED. ju2

THE IMPORTANT SALE OF 1873.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO

SECURE A CHEAP HOME.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. Company's

LANDS AT AUCTION!

At the Village of

CASTLE SHANNON,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873,

Only Six Miles from the Pittsburgh Postoffice.

Examine the above six-mile circle—note the Prices at which Property is selling on other Railroads.

Castle Shannon Property will be sold at very much lower prices than any of these now, but must soon reach these standard figures.

The Company's Narrow Gauge Railroad is completed to the lands now offered for sale.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. Co. IS THE ONLY COMPANY OFFERING REAL ESTATE FOR SALE THAT COMBINES THE OWNERSHIP OF A RAILROAD WITH REAL ESTATE. The Railroad having been extended for the express accommodation of purchasers of lots, and will be run in their interest exclusively.

FREE PASSES, GOOD FOR TWO YEARS,

Will be issued to every purchaser of a Lot or Lots who Builds a Residence thereon. Monthly Fare only Two Dollars.

Lots Range in size from One-Quarter Acre to Five Acres.

Enough Property Sold last season to insure the success of the Village.
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873

SEVERAL PERSONS perished in the flames, yesterday, in London. The fire occurred in Berkley Square.

LIEUTENANT FRED GRANT is to accompany General Stanley on his Yellowstone expedition through the Sioux country.

AN OLD Indian fighter offers to kill off all the Modocs within sixty days, for $100,000 gold. This, with him, is business.

THE government has made up its case in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad. A long and somewhat noted list of persons figure as defendants.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT on Saturday appointed J. C. E. Moore, Esq., of York borough, Associate Judge of York county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Peter Ahl.

THE decree of the President of Guatemala, granting freedom of religious belief throughout the State, is another of those praiseworthy measures of reform which have frequently characterized his administration of the affairs of the Republic.

THIERS, with the ready resignation of a Frenchman, has taken his place in the National Assembly, his bench being among the party of the Left. He may yet prove exceedingly troublesome to the Monarchists who drove him from power.

THE Committee of the Governors' Convention recommend, in their report, the James River and Kanawha and Great Western Canal projects. They claim that grain can be transported over these routes at about one third the price charged by the railroads.

IN THE Constitutional Convention, on Friday last, the preamble recognizing the sovereignty of God evoked considerable opposition, and was, after a sharp debate, modified so as to express gratitude to the Almighty, and to humbly invoke His guidance for the people of Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. MCKEE and Waldron, who were members of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg from Butler county, last winter are, we are gratified to notice, candidates for renomination and election. They were careful and excellent members last year, and should be returned by a handsome majority.

A BILL to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson river, so as to admit of the passage of railway trains from New Jersey and New York without breaking bulk, has been introduced in the New York Senate. It is a vast engineering undertaking, yet it is thought it will be an accomplished fact at no distant period.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ is out as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty third District. His programme of reforms is certainly up to the times, and very much in advance of Democratic ideas, if we may credit the *Post*. That sparkling journal invites him to let it know when he gets a nomination from the Democracy on such a platform. Exactly.—It can't be done.

OUR READERS will find, in our local columns, the card of Commodore Kountz, announcing his candidacy for Congress, and his programme, if nominated. The Commodore aims to secure the regular Republican nomination for the Twenty-third district. The points he makes are pertinent and forcible, but it is well to remember that a year must elapse before any nomination will be made.

BRADY, the New York Bank robber, had in his possession nearly $80,000 in bonds, which are registered in the name of Captain Colvecores, who was murdered and robbed in Connecticut about a year ago. It is believed that Brady murdered him, and efforts are being made to gather together evidence on the point. If he is convicted, it will form an illustration of the old, but not very reliable adage, "murder will out."

THERE was never in this country a more continued denunciation of any measure, than there is of the back pay steal. The Ohio Republican Convention has started the ball in another direction,—that of incorporating a denunciation of the steal in the party platform. This example will be followed, thus keeping alive the question till nominations to Congress be again in order. We venture the prediction that not twenty of the salary grabbers will be returned to Congress.

GENERAL CUSTAR'S warning that the Indians of the Northwest, to the number of about five thousand, are on the war path, ought to lead to the most vigorous measures for their repression. It was hoped that the warlike indications of the early spring would not be followed by serious trouble; but the Modoc war seems to have been thoroughly well understood by the other Indians, and incited them to warlike purposes. In such emergencies, the policy of the Government will be to vigorously pursue and punish the offending tribes.

SPEAKER BLAINE has been giving Brigham Young a few refreshing facts concerning bigamy and Congressional legislation. The arguments so long used in Utah, that Congress ought to admit that Territory to the privileges of a State because of her population, and that polygamy is no worse than the social evil, were very promptly disposed of. The one, the Speaker claimed, is a violation of law, while polygamy has the sanction of law; and Congress, he stated, will be apt to deal anything but tenderly with Utah, if she does not behave herself.

A STRANGE and incredible report assigns the starting place, of the movement to depose Thiers to Rome. Just what potent influence the Pope can exert, on political affairs in France, is a mystery. That he should be gratified at the change made, is not mysterious, as Thiers was not entirely devoted to Papal interests, while a change foreshadows the re-establishment of the throne, which is in the interest of the Papacy. The influences which led to the deposition of Thiers were evidently political, and were probably matured before the Pope knew anything of them.

WORLD-SOCIABILITY (*Weltgemuethlichkeit*) is a new expression, coined by Bayard Taylor, and uttered in a speech delivered at a banquet in Vienna given by the press. It produced a great sensation, and the next day, it is said, was in use all over Vienna. The idea is a happy one, in connection with international fairs. They serve to bring together representatives from all parts of the world, thus developing, in a measure, a world-sociability. Out of this sociability, let us hope, may come a world fraternity, the harbinger of universal and enduring peace.

THE proclamation of President Grant warning the political agitators and law breakers in Louisiana to disperse or obey the laws, is timely and proper. In one of the preambles, the President makes a very excellent point on Congress, by claiming that it gave tacit consent to his policy, in that it failed to legislate on the subject. The effect of the proclamation, it is generally understood, will be to cause the abandonment, by the McEnery faction, of all opposition to the Kellogg Government. If this is not the result, will be all the worse for them, as the President is not disposed to have the present condition of affairs continue longer. He is in the habit of employing vigorous measures when the time for action arises,—and this peculiarity will certainly be displayed to the entire satisfaction of the Louisiana malcontents, should occasion call for it.

THE amended preamble to our State Constitution, containing a recognition of the Deity, impresses us more favorably than did the original, in that it is free from terms that might receive a sectarian interpretation,—a fault that attached to the original preamble. It also harmonizes with the views expressed at length in these columns several weeks since. The recognition of the Deity, in our State Constitution, is entirely right and proper, but it is equally proper that it should be perfectly guarded against the possibility of sectarian interpretation.

THE tornado in Iowa, an account of which we published on Saturday, was undoubtedly one of the most terribly destructive hurricanes in this country of which we have any record, for it swept off all obstructions in its path. Many of the people living along its route, whose houses were whirled up into the clouds, saved their lives by seeking refuge in their cellars; and here is another hint of the inestimable value of a good cellar to every habitation on the open plains of the great West, where the winds have such free play from such a wide range.

A SHORT and troubled administration is predicted in behalf of Marshal MacMahon, and beyond that, no one presumes to cast the horoscope. The President is represented as popular with the soldiery, but as a weak man intellectually. His administration in Algeria is not regarded as a success, and his career during the German war as a failure. The Left, which is composed of Radical Republicans, is cowed for the time by the bold demeanor of the Right, but it is generally believed that anger will follow the temporary cowardice. Take all these predictions together, and we may look for serious trouble in France, ere long.

THE *Commercial* boxes the compass very handsomely in its treatment of Western farmers and railroads. It manages to get on both sides of every question incidental to the leading issues. Here is one of a half dozen examples: "The old remedy for extortion under such circumstances is competition, and experience fully proves that, in the case of railroads competition affords no remedy for the abuse. It has been found that where two roads compete with each other for a time, the stronger invariably absorbs the weaker either by consolidation or purchase." We are so innocent as to desire to know how there can be competition after one railroad absorbs another: and if there is none how this fact can have any bearing on the old and very correct idea that competition lessens prices?

A CONVENTION of the editors of the State is proposed, to agree upon a provision for the new Constitution relative to libels. The Dallas section was rejected, and from present appearances, the subject is likely to be remanded back to its original position. We do not imagine that there is a desire, on the part of the press to conflict with anything that is just and reasonable, but it is unjust to leave publishers at the mercy of any mere blackmailer whose name may happen to get into print. Even admit that under our jury system, a publisher cannot be convicted, unless an alleged libelous publication is clearly malicious, it still is true that the law as it stands encourages prosecutions. The modifications asked for are entirely reasonable, and are not intended to afford license,—but to simply protect the rights of publishers.

IT IS now admitted, says a dispatch from Washington, that the raid of General McKenzie into Mexico was made in obedience to orders; and the Government proposes to hold Mexico as accessory to the depredations committed by the Kickapoos and other Indians. It is also intimated that the offending tribes are to be wiped out, and Mexico will then be let alone, provided she keeps silence. In view of the representations made to that Government, and her failure to act, we may very justly hold her accountable for the depredations committed. Our Government, however, proposes to deal leniently with Mexico. If she quietly permits the necessary invasion of her territory, there will be nothing of the affair, farther than the punishment of the guilty parties. If she takes the part of the criminals, and sets up a territorial barrier against their punishment, she must take the consequences. This, as we understand it, is the philosophy of the new theory.

THE SURRENDER of a portion of Captain Jack's band promises to give rise to unpleasant complications. Shall they be pardoned or punished? If punished, how shall this be done, under military, or civil law? And if the surrender of a part of the band may be accepted, why may not all surrender? It would seem that the treacherous tribe is hardly worth the expense and cost of a civil trial,—their crime is so clear and undoubted that swift punishment should be meted out. Yet, doubtless, all are not guilty alike, and we presume the usual discrimination will be made in punishing them. Yet public sentiment calls for swift and stern punishment, whatever the methods adopted. There is one argument for the use of the scaffold, should Captain Jack be caught alive—that such method of execution makes more impression on other savages than to kill by shooting. The country is earnestly in favor of stern treatment toward such of the Modocs as were guilty of the death of Canby and Thomas. Against others, the civil laws of the section where they resided will operate.

ONE by one, the Congressmen who so greedily gobbled up their back pay, imagining that there was something peculiarly sharp in their giving to the salary bill a retroactive clause, are returning it to the Treasury, feeling that their maneuvre was anything but shrewd. Even those who left their money undrawn, intending to go after it when the excitement died away, are being unearthed, and compelled to put the money beyond their reach. The most amusing feature of the affair is the grim humor with which Treasurer Spinner, when he sees a report in circulation that Hon. Mr. Salary-grab has refunded, promptly exposes the reprobate, if he has not refunded. Another interesting item may be found in the lame excuses that are now being offered. Some of those innocent grabbers didn't know that the money would wait for them, or they would have ordered it back long ago! A refreshing feature of the affair is the wonderful unanimity with which the people have refused to touch the money. Several Congressmen have tempted school boards, township and county committees—but in every case they have refused. Those who have taken and are keeping their money will do well to make the most of it, as it is the last chance they will have for a grab of the kind.

THE War Department has no official information, as yet, whether McKenzie's raid after the thieving border Indians extended into Mexico or not, and complications are said to be feared, if he did pass over the border. As against this fear of diplomatic difficulty, is an expression from the Mexican minister, that his government would no censure very severely such violation of territory as might seem necessary to punish depredators. The truth is, the Mexican government is in very much the position of that of France, as regards the sacredness of territory. The people demand impossible things of it. To refuse, is to be driven from power, while it lacks the ability to give effect to the popular demand. In this emergency the only thing to be done is to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Correspondence will be had, protests made, regrets expressed in answer to protests, and eventually, all will be lovely. This will prove an innocent amusement to Secretary Fish and the Mexican Foreign minister. Or if Secretary Fish has too much dignity to indulge in such by play, he can turn the affair over to Bancroft Davis, and go to his home along the Hudson. But no diplomatic bones will be broken. The truth is, and everybody knows it, it is necessary to follow these Mexican and Indian thieves over the border to punish them; and the more completely it is done, the better.

WHETHER the Farmers' movement at the West will result in anything practical, so far as cheap transportation is concerned, it evidently portends danger to the party hacks who have been "running things" in Illinois for a number of years. It has made nominations, as against the two regular parties, for Judges, and next fall promises to look after the political offices generally. The Chicago *Tribune* forecastes their future as follows: "In November next, there is to be elected in every county in this State a corps of county officers, including Treasurers, County Clerks, Surveyors, etc., which have heretofore been regarded as the exclusive spoils of party managers. The farmers' organizations will probably nominate their own men, and elect them to all these places, except in the larger cities. A year later, in 1874, they will have their organization so complete in every township that they will take the election of the 26 State Senators and the 153 Representatives in the Legislature in their own hands. We do not say that this is altogether desirable, but we look upon it as highly probable. They will also take into their own hands the election of members of Congress, and will select men not because of their advocacy of the Fifteenth Amendment, nor of their loyalty during the war, but because of their supposed fidelity to farmers' interests." There are elements of danger in such movements, in that they are usually carried to extremes, but a little reform, just now, in Illinois will do no harm.

IN NEW YORK and Philadelphia, the system of excursions for poor children, which were so successful and beneficial last year, are to be continued this summer. Why may not something of the kind be done in this city? We have many children, whose parents reside in close and stifling alleys, and who rarely get away from the smoky atmosphere of the city, to the bright sunshine and green fields beyond. They would be greatly benefited, physically and morally, by an occasional excursion. The system, in the eastern cities, is regarded as a benevolence. Donations were made through the New York *Times* last year, more than sufficient for the excursion and food that was given the children. If our readers will remember that New York is fanned daily by a sea breeze, and that Philadelphia has wide and clear streets, they will readily see that there is more occasion for such excursions here than there. Pittsburg is wealthy—is it benevolent?

WE MAY supplement what we said yesterday relative to a Central Asian Railroad, by another statement of facts, only a trifle less surprising. The Shah of Persia has granted to Baron Reuter the eminent telegraph monopolist, certain exclusive privileges which may result in the entire renovation of his kingdom. Reuter and his associates are to build railways with aid from the State; to construct canals, reservoirs, wells, and water works; to utilize the forests; to work the mines; and to farm the revenues. They are to begin by contracting a loan of £6,000,000, upon which the Persian Government guarantees the interest. This will thoroughly open Persia to the outer world, and wonderfully promote the prosperity of that ancient kingdom. This concession, on the part of the Shah, coupled with his European trip, convey the impression that he is an abler ruler than Persia has possessed for many years. The famine which recently desolated his empire attracted public attention toward it, but should this telegraph and railroad building enterprise succeed, it will open it again to population and wealth. It is wise policy that governs the Shah, as unprogressive nations are very much at a discount in these days.

THE New York *Post*, using its correspondence from St. Johns, Newfoundland, as data, argues that Captain Hall died a natural death, and that the subsequent disasters were the result of disagreements between the officers. The same general view is represented to be entertained by the Navy Department. From the latter source comes the information that Buddington did not wish to take Tyson with him; and that there were discussions between them before the Polaris left New York. Thus it appears that a vessel was sent on an exploring expedition, in which it was particularly important that all on board should be possessed of a kindly, harmonious feeling toward each other, with disagreements and ill feeling developed before the start. At Disco, this incongruous element showed itself in an open rupture between Hall and Buddington. To permit the vessel to proceed under the circumstances, was to invite certain failure. It can now be seen that the misfortunes of the voyage, even accepting the most moderate opinions thus far expressed can be directly traced to the lack of harmony which ought to have been remedied at the outset. There is, of course, enough indefiniteness about everything to afford Buddington the opportunity for a successful defense. His refusal to go farther north than he did, and the abandonment of the nineteen in the ice, can be accounted for in a manner to exculpate him. If Hall's body were disinterred, in a condition for it be determined whether he was poisoned, we would have more definite information to go upon. But in the most moderate view of the case, there was evident culpability in sending the Polaris out with dissentient officers.

SUPPRESSING DRUNKENNESS.

The veto of Governor Dix, of New York, of the Local Option bill, passed by the Legislature, was received at first with indignation by the temperance people, but when they had given the subject more careful attention, they withdrew their objections, and proceeded to introduce a bill that would prove unobjectionable. But now there may be said to be three plans pending before the New York Legislature for suppressing drunkenness. One is the original Local Option measure, more carefully drawn than was the case originally. This has been supplemented by a bill, making it optional with the people of a given section whether spirits, beer, and cider shall be sold, or whether one or more of these articles shall be used, and others prohibited. A third measure is the Temperance bill in force in Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut, which provides that the person who sells liquor whereby any one is made drunk shall be legally responsible for any mischief committed by the one so obtaining it while intoxicated, or for any neglect of duty as a man or a citizen to the injury of others on the part of the customer in consequence of the habitual use of liquor.

The fact that so much difference of opinion exists as to the best measures for bringing about a thorough temperance reform, should inspire care in legislation, and charity in discussion. To our mind, the Ohio law has many points in its favor. It makes the liquor seller responsible for any injury occasioned by the use of liquors. This law stamps the sale of liquor as immoral, and exposes the vender to danger of loss. Persons have been mulcted in fines already, in that State, and the steady enforcement of this law will eventually lead to general temperance reform.

OUR IRON PROSPECT.

The GAZETTE, some time since, gave expression to the idea, that the questions of balance of trade, specie payment, and other questions in political economy would be very readily solved, in favor of this country, by the simple process of developing our iron resources. It is well understood that England has reached her limit in iron development, and that in the future her supply will rather fall off relatively than increase. Already, owing to the increased cost of fuel, labor, and the necessarily increased expense of mining, owing to the depth of many mines, and attendant difficulties, the cost of production in that country and even some parts of the continent, equals the cost here. As we have the supply, and an almost unlimited future development, with the probability of increased cheapness on our side, both from the increasing concentration of capital, and the development of new and cheaper methods of manufacture, it follows that America will yet, and very soon, supply iron to foreign countries. Indeed, we have already begun to do this, although our shipments are not as yet large enough to affect the market perceptibly. Following these facts is another. In previous years, a large item against us, in our trade with Europe, was our iron import. Let us export, and the time is near when the balance of trade will be in our favor, and with it, the flow of gold. From that time, the resumption of specie payments is easy. Our articles have been widely quoted, but generally without credit. We are, however, gratified that the subject, thus originated has received such general attention. Even the *Commercial* has half of the idea, and elaborates it as follows:

"The iron trade of the United States has, therefore, a magnificent future before it. This country must soon, in the very nature of things, not only supply the iron needed to meet its own wants but those of other nations as well. It will be an odd spectacle to see iron ore and coal, and even manufactured iron, going from the United States to England; but it is one of the things which people who have passed the prime of life may yet live to see. Under any circumstances the permanency of the iron trade in this country may be regarded as one of the assured things of the future."

THIERS' RESIGNATION.

Those who have attentively read our articles referring to French politics will not be greatly surprised at the present state of affairs in France, nor unready to expect even more startling news. The downfall of Thiers is not the result of a spasmodic movement in politics, but the legitimate fruit of a series of operations, intended, at the outset, to drive him from power. The interpellation resorted to was a mere convenience, a question raised for the specific purpose of embarrassing the Government. It was brought forward only when the monarchial and conservative elements were ready to get rid of the Thiers' *regime*. The only possible way of avoiding the result reached, was for the Government to have frankly responded to the interpellation, by giving the Assembly all the information it demanded. But even this would have been attended with the danger that an issue would be directly made with the policy of the Government, and, by an adverse vote, it might thus be driven from power. The probabilities are, that the monarchial element, having bided its time, determined in any event, to drive Thiers from power.

As this resignation marks one era in the governmental progress of the French nation, dating from the overthrow of the Empire, and the establishment of the Thiers government, a glance at the political influences which have culminated in the overthrow of the administration is in place. The fall of the Empire, and the overthrow of the French armies devolved on the administration that fairly supplanted it, the task of making peace with the Germans. Trochu's administration was more of the nature of a local military dictatorship than a civil government, and ended with the siege of Paris. The Provisional Government, with Thiers as its head, therefore, found itself face to face with the question of peace. The Germans held the entire nation accountable for the war, and would not treat with the new Government as innocent of the war. They demanded an immense indemnity, the cession of Alsace and Loraine, and the maintenance of their army of occupation till the indemnity should be paid. Thiers fought against this demand, realizing its intense unpopularity, especially the cession of territory. But the demand was vigorously urged, and finally agreed to. Thus the Republic started upon its career with an element of unpopularity attaching to the administration at the outset.

So swiftly had great events succeeded each other, that when peace was made, the two branches of the Monarchical family which had ruled in France were entirely unprepared for action, and were even disunited by personal feeling. The Bonapartists were in exile, and could not expect to command much influence in France for a time. However, it was not politic for either to put forward their demands at that particular juncture. It was better to let the Thiers Government bear the odium of the treaty, and of the payment of indemnity. By the time the money was paid Germany, they might fairly hope to be ready to give effect to their plans. Thus they would escape the odium of the treaty and the indemnity, and have a free opportunity to make popularity in the future.

The outbreak of the Commune in Paris, and the extreme difficulty in managing the Assembly, during the earlier period of Thiers' administration, are partially traceable to the unpopularity of the government because of the German treaty. Realizing this, Thiers has put forth gigantic efforts to anticipate the payment of the indemnity. This safely disposed of, and he might hope for perpetuity of power. He has succeeded marvelously, the last payment being about provided for, and with it the territory was to be evacuated by the Germans. In the meantime, the other parties have been at work. Count Chambord and the Duc d'Aumale have identified themselves with every popular movement, so far as possible, and have declared themselves on the side of the people. Napoleon, though deeply execrated, was busily engaged to the close of his life, paving his way for a return to the throne. MacMahon assumed the responsibility for the movements which led to the disaster at Sedan. Leboeuf was charged with deceiving the Emperor as to the military resources of the Empire at the outbreak of the war. The French people were reminded of the enthusiasm with which they entered into the conflict. Added to this, were frequent reminders of the glory and prosperity of the Empire, and the long period of peace it afforded. These things have produced a palpable effect, and were Napoleon alive to-day, his chances for a return to the throne might be considered favorable.

To us, the overthrow of the Thiers Government does not indicate a desire, on the part of the Assembly, to perpetuate the Republic. Within a brief time, it has been rumored, that the Bonapartists and Monarchists in the Assembly were united in hostility to Thiers. Their refusal to vote the Republic on Saturday, gives strength to this rumor; and their election of MacMahon as President even farther confirms it. It is hardly to be expected that the Monarchists have so far yielded to the Bonapartists that they will support their candidate for the throne; nor is it probable that any movement toward subverting the Republic will be speedily made. But it cannot be doubted that MacMahon has a feeling of more regard for the Napoleons, because of favors received, and the fact that he was educated and honored by them. There is, too, in the provinces, a warm regard for the Bonapartists, and a movement to restore the Empire would be popular there, were it judiciously and carefully made. The present emergency, therefore, we regard, as deliberately precipitated, probably by a fusion of the Monarchical and Bonapartist elements. And unless those who really desire the Republic cease their bickerings and jealousies, and promptly unite to declare in favor of the form of government they desire, it is not impossible the Provisional Republic will again be merged into the Empire.

A CENTRAL ASIAN RAILROAD.

We live in an age of wonders. Within two decades of time, what marvelous achievements have been accomplished. Within the period named the Atlantic Cable was laid, and the feasibility of holding daily and hourly communication with the most distant points of Europe demonstrated. The feasibility of sending messages through thousands of miles of cable demonstrated, and others were rapidly constructed and laid, till now nearly every sea is sentient with flashing thought. Railroad enterprises, too, of great magnitude, have been conceived and carried into effect. The Pacific Railroad, whereby swift communication was established between the most distant points of a great continent, was the harbinger of other enterprises of a similar kind. So rapid, indeed, has been the expansion of practical science, that nothing seems to be beyond human achievement. Ten years ago, and the idea of a railroad across the deserts and oases of Central Asia, would have been regarded the dream of a madman. To-day it is closely scanned—the question of expense being the only one thought worthy of special investigation. The possibility and even feasibility of the idea is admitted at the very outset. The fact that the suggestion comes from M. de Lesseps, the engineer who constructed the Suez canal, is of itself sufficient to convince us that ere long it will be a triumphant success. It does not compare in point of difficulty or expense with the construction of the Suez canal.

The feasibility of the plan, as shown by Lesseps, embraces the following: From Calais, France, to Orenburg, on the Central Asian border, the distance is already almost completely covered by rail. From Orenburg to Samarcand, the far famed capital of Tamerlane, but an inferior city now, is fifteen hundred miles. From Samarcand to Peshawur, on the borders of British India, is eight hundred and fifty miles. From Peshawur to Calcutta, two thousand, two hundred and fifty miles, the railroad is already constructed. Hence, the real work is to build the two thousand, three hundred and fifty miles of railway from Orenburg to Peshawur. In the light of recent achievements in the way of railway construction, this is not a remarkable task. The deserts that lie in the way will, to the minds of many, present insuperable difficulties; but it is well to remember that the Suez Canal was constructed, in part, across a desert, and that Ismailia, the new city that sprang up, as by magic, along the banks of the canal, was located in a desert. But irrigation, and tillage, have made it into a garden of beauty. The time has come when deserts present no insuperable difficulty in the way of railroads or canals. Hence, it is quite apparent that M. Lesseps' project is both feasible and susceptible of swift realization.

It is difficult to imagine all the benefits which may be expected to follow the construction of such a road. In the somewhat enthusiastic language of the projector of this railroad, "a realization of this grand project foreshadows the cessation of antagonism between Russia and England in consequence of the present position of the intermediate territories through which it is proposed to run the road. These territories once traversed by the iron rail, the accomplishment will remove all obstacles which present themselves to the expansion of European civilization, and the rival Empires will be rendered secure by the attainment of a solid, mutual guarantee against the assaults of an aggressive semi barbarous population." It will bring London and Calcutta within a week of each other. It will open up a new route of travel, that will certainly become profitable and renumerative. To tourists, it will be a novelty to travel across deserts, and not feel the withering touch of the burning sands; to visit the famed cities of the great Tartar warrior, Tamerlane; to look in upon the most fanatical portions of the Mussulman world,—a region that has been a *terra incognita* to the Christian world. When Vambery, the Hungarian traveler, after a long and careful preparation, managed to penetrate to Khiva and Bokhara in disguise, and return, it was regarded as a wonderful event. But this railroad will make the Bokhara and Khivan capitals mere way stations, in a journey from the great cities of Europe, to the Oriental splendor of the great cities of British India.

But the real value of such a road, aside from its peace impelling influence upon Russia and England, will be in its modernizing and possibly christianizing influence on the Mussulmen of Central Asia. It is quite impossible to convey, by a simple statement of facts, an idea of the intense fanaticism of the Central Asian Mohammedans. The slightest departure from the most trivial rules laid down, is sufficient to engender, in their minds, suspicion and hate, and to impel them to murder. They are really untamed barbarians, and their hate toward everything not of their faith, is perfectly rabid. The railroad is a civilizer and christianizer to all such. The English in India were perfectly unable to reach or modify the spirit of caste, so widely predominant in India, till railroads were constructed. Caste cars could not be provided, and as those who thought themselves the saintliest were generally poverty stricken, they were compelled to ride alongside of others, poor as they, but beneath them in caste. If by chance a Sepoy became as wealthy as a Parsee, he could purchase a first class ticket, and ride with him. This enforced association soon proved to natives that they would not die even should they happen to touch or be touched by a person of a different caste. Thus the railroad leveled prejudices, and broke down fanaticism and thus struck a deadly blow at Indian Brahminism.

It will have the same effect in Central Asia. Those who have been to the tomb of the Prophet will be jostled by others who have very little respect for the memory of Mahomet—and their notions of what constitutes a fitness for Paradise will be rudely disturbed. If under such treatment, fanticism does not die away, it will be the first instance on record. The railroad and the locomotive, to the narrow minds of the uncivilized in Asia and India, represent the power of civilization. They convey their first lesson in moral reform. Material power is something readily understood, and it does not take long, where it is displayed, to inspire inquiry as to the people who can develop such power. A respect for their skill and intelligence is inspired, and from this, it is not difficult to create respect for moral as well as national teachings. We are already familiarized with the idea of daily intelligence from all parts of the world. We wonder if the civilization of Central Asia will, when it comes, excite a passing thought?

STATE NEWS.

THE Colorado potato bug has commenced its ravages in Beaver county.

THE will of Phoebe Ann Woodward, deceased, written upon a slate, was admitted to probate in Chester county last week.

CAPT. G. W. HAMILTON, of Beaver, has been appointed Deputy Collector for the United States in the counties of Beaver and Lawrence.

LAST week the Grand Jury reported favorably on the application of certain citizens of West Alexander, Washington county, for a borough charter.

A WILL is registered in Waynesburg which contains the following remarkable clause: "I also give my beloved wife—one three year old colt, and the remainder of the kitchen and household furniture."

POTATO BUGS are prevailing about Washington in alarming numbers. One gentleman has killed two thousand in his garden, and still they "close up," and march on the vines in apparently undiminished numbers. They are a cause of real alarm.

A RAT was caught in a novel manner, in a saloon in Phoenixville, recently. The animal was found with one foot within the clutches of an oyster, which was holding his unfortunate ratship tight. It was killed, the foot, however, remaining fast for some time after.

A YOUNG MAN named John F. Arandt was killed at the steel works in Johnstown on Tuesday afternoon. He was wheeling in "scrap," and was struck by the crane hooks and his skull fractured. He resided in Martinsburg, Blair county, and had only been at work there five days.

A GANG of three card monte men from Pittsburgh, induced an Allegheny river raftsman to try his hand at the game at Rochester the other day. There was subsequently a somewhat profane and rather impulsively belligerent raftsman hunting around for the men who "beat" him out of $105.

ON THE evening of the 22d, Mr. Myers Powell, of Brighton township, Beaver county, fell, while engaged in some business in his barn, and his head striking a plow, he was rendered utterly unconscious, and died shortly afterwards. He was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He leaves a wife and children.

MRS MCKINLEY, an aged lady of Washington county, met with a serious accident at the residence of Mr. Jacob Koechline, corner of Maine and Maiden streets, on Thursday evening last. There are several steps at the door of Mr. Koechline, and by some means she tripped or fell when upon them, and by the fall broke one of her legs above the knee.

DURING the thunder storm of Monday evening, Mr. William Gray, of Beaverdam, Erie county, was killed instantly, by a flash of lightning. Mr. Gray was a farmer, 25 years of age, and a brother of Dr. T. H. Gray of Erie. He was to have been married on Thursday of this week, to a young lady of Edinboro.

REV. DR. BEATY, of Steubenville, well known in Pittsburgh, at the re-opening of the old First Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, preached the same sermon he had preached in the place fifty years previous. The text was the 23d verse of the 6th chapter of Matthew: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

THE exercises connected with the next commencement of Washington and Jefferson College will begin on Sabbath, June 29, and end with the Commencement proper and Alumni Dinner on July 2, 1873. The Jefferson class of 1843 will meet Tuesday, July 1 Hon. J. M. Sullivan, of Butler, historian. The Washington class of 1848 will meet the same day, with Hon. J Monroe Shafer, of Iowa, as historian. The Jefferson class of 1863 are arranging to meet at the same time.

ON Tuesday evening a man named John Cochran, employed in the planing mill at the railroad company's lower shops, Altoona, was assisting to move some lumber, when a lot of car bumpers that had been piled up in the mill gave way and rolled down upon him, catching his right leg between them and the planer, and causing a compound fracture of the bone between the knee and the ankle. The unfortunate man was placed in the railroad company's wagon and conveyed to the office of the company's surgeons, where his injuries were properly attended to.

THE Beaver *Argus* says: An ecclesiastical court, composed of the members of the Pittsburgh and two other adjoining conferences, will commence a session in Beaver on the 4th of June. The court will be composed of twenty-one preachers, and will be presided over by Bishop Simpson. The case to be tried is that of the Rev. Gregg, who is charged with abusing his family. The accused, we believe, is in Missouri, and is not expected to be present at the trial. Dr. Endsley has charge of his interests, and will represent Mr. Gregg in the court referred to. It is believed, we understand, that the offending minister is partially insane.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY is named as the agriculturists' candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

A report comes from the West that the farmers intend to cancel their agreement with Judge Trumbull, on the grounds that they could not consistently go before a jury with a salary steal advocate.

THE Democrats of Fayette county have nominated A. J. Hill for Assembly; James N. McDonald, Treasurer; Isaac W. Rutter, Commissioner; N. McCullough, Auditor; H. Rush, Jury Commissioner; Ewing Searight, Poor House Director.

THE Virginia Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Lynchburg on July 30th, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. The Republicans of Minnesota have called theirs to meet at St. Paul on July 16.

S. C. POMEROY, who was very nearly expelled from the United States Senate for attempting to secure his re-election to that body by bribery, announces himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr. Caldwell. He has, it is said, entered actively into the canvass and is confident of success.

THE following nominations were made by the Republican Convention of Blair county: Assembly, Seth R. McCune; Sheriff, Alexander Bobb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fichtner; Commissioner, John Clarke; Jury Commissioner, M. B Smith; Poor House Director, Albert Wilson; Auditor, A. Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens.

IT has been stated in New Hampshire that Mr Parker, one of the Democratic Congressmen from that State, who so bravely voted against the extra salary, and, after his own re-election, drew the money, proposes to devote it to the founding of an Orphan's Asylum; but the Nashua *Telegraph* says that the only Orphan's Asylum he is erecting is a $5,000 residence for his own use.

IF Governor Jewell stays at home, his chance of being elected to the Senate of the United States next year is excellent. The office of Senator is the most desirable for a quiet man of respectable abilities and ample revenue that the Government of the United States has to offer. Why, then, should the brightest jewel of Connecticut abandon such a prospect, to figure in a merely ceremonial capacity at the hyperborean court of the Czar?—*New York Sun.*

IT is noticeable in how many Congressional districts, all over the Union, the people are talking of the new men they will next year elect to Congress. Indeed, it would seem that the demand for "new men," in the hope to get better men, will inevitably sweep every man of the present race of politicians out of public life. The obituaries of many hundreds of these, "our eminent statesmen," may be written up and closed with this year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Republicans of Blair county have put the following ticket in the field: Sheriff, Alexander Robb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fichtner; County Commissioner, John Clark; Jury Commissioner, M. B Smith; Poor Director, Albert M Wilson; Auditor, Alex Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens. Resolutions were passed endorsing Governor Hartranft's veto policy; condemning the members of the Constitutional Convention for voting themselves $250 extra pay; naming S. S. Blair as their choice for Supreme Judge, and endorsing Senator Scott for refusing to receive back pay.

GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, in a recent chat, expressed a cheerful confidence that the Conservatives of that State would make up their little tiffs before election, and put in their men by 20,000 majority. The candidate for Governor, he said, had not yet been settled upon, though he thought General Lee's son stood a very fair chance of coming in ahead. The straight Republican nominee would most likely be the United States District Attorney, Mr. Thomas Hughes, an ex-Colonel in the Confederate army, who once fought a duel with Mr. Cameron, of the Richmond *Enquirer*. The Governor spoke of the nomination of Horace Greeley as one of the best things that ever happened for Virginia; it had resulted in an almost universal revival of the old instinct of nationality among her people. They felt at home again in the Union.

PERSONAL.

THE leader of fashion at the Prussian Capital is a Philadelphia Quakeress.

BRIGNOLI is in Naples, where his singing in operas has proved a lamentable failure.

A BUST of Fred. Douglass, by Mundy, is to be placed in the new City Hall in Rochester.

THE death is announced of Herr Von Bodelschwingh, Prussian Finance Minister before 1866.

BARON VON KUBEC, the Austrian Prime Minister to the Holy See, died on the 14th instant, at Gratz.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S wife has left Paris for Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she will spend the summer with her family.

ONE of Barnum's boa constrictors, imported last year from Africa at vast expense, died in Boston on Thursday last.

THOMAS B NEWMAN, a miser of Buffalo, died last Wednesday in the utmost squalor, leaving an estate valued at $250,000.

MR. I. S ISAACS, of the *Jewish Messenger*, sailed for Europe Wednesday, in the steamer Holsatia, for a three months' tour.

THE Abbe Liszt has been rendered so nervous by his last appearance in Pesth that he threatens to retire once more to monastic life.

'Tis said that Joaquin Miller is to marry an English lady, daughter of Sir T. D. Hardy, of London. She will be Mrs. Miller No. 2.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite contralto, has sailed for Europe, intending to pass the summer abroad, and to return in September.

A MRS WILBER, of Greeley, Colorado, has abandoned the needle for the plow, and done therewith plain sowing to the extent of eighteen acres of wheat.

ROBERT BONNER has ordered an expensive monument for Fanny Fern. The pedestal will be surmounted by a Roman cross beautifully enriched with fern leaves.

IWAKURA, the Japanese Ambassador, arrived in Florence with his suite, on the 7th inst., and this is what the newspapers there call him—Savon-Herouboumi-Juskura.

COL. TIMOTHY MUNROE, who commanded the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment on the eight days' march to Washington, via Annapolis, died on Sunday, at Lynn, aged 61.

MISS ANTHONY is willing, not to say anxious, to prove her fearlessness by standing "face to face with Satan." Which shows a cruel disregard for Satan's probable sentiments on the occasion.

THE mother of Lieutenant Harris, upon hearing that he had been wounded in a fight with the Modocs, traveled over three thousand miles to his bedside, and arrived there a few hours before his death.

IT is thought that the next Pope will be Cardinal Paneblanco, an illustrious member of the Order of St. Francis, who, if the successor of Pius shall be selected from the Sacred College, will doubtless receive a majority of votes.

MRS SHERMAN, the poisoner, says she fully deserves her punishment; that she does not wish to be released from confinement, for fear that if she were to be set at liberty she should immediately proceed to poison somebody.

A PORTRAIT of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, who was a member of the committee which reported to Congress the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, by his grandchildren.

SENATOR SUMNER will leave Washington for Massachusetts in the early part of June. He will spend a portion of the summer at the villa of the poet Longfellow, at Nahant, and will also spend some time with the Hon. Samuel Hooper at his estate.

MRS KATE GOODHEART, of Reading, rushed forward, the other day, and dragged a child from the railroad track, just in time to save it from certain death under the wheels of an approaching train. Mrs. Kate's other name fits her exactly.

MRS JULIA WARD HOWE, Miss Peabody, of Cambridge, and Miss Lydia Dix, of Boston, are the American corresponding members of the Ladies' International Correspondence Society, of which Her Highness the Princess Louis of Hesse is President.

THE ex-Duke of Modena lately visited the Prince of Wales in Vienna, and a friendly meeting of the representatives of the house of Stuart and Guelph occurred. The ex-Duke is a descendant of Henrietta, the youngest daughter of Charles I., of England, and, therefore, could assert a claim to the British throne.

MISS KATE LOUISE PARKS, of the "Hights," Brooklyn, married a live French Count, the other day. She is rich, and so handsome that her picture went to the Paris Exposition as one of the types of American beauty; her family is aristocratic, and the head thereof opposed the match. The Count is impecunious, of course.

THE Boston *Traveller* "imagines" Mark Twain, Bellew, Aimee and Lydia Thompson, who sailed in the same steamer last week, as the sole survivors of a shipwreck, on some desert island! We shrink from considering the consequences. The imagination that conceived the idea seems to us alone capable of completing the picture.

ONE of Lydia Thompson's blondes has recently been fortunate. She was known on the bills as Ida Harlan, but her real name was Ada Smith. On the 10th inst. she was married, at "the little church round the corner," to J. B. Matthews, son of the well known millionaire, Edward Matthews, and the happy pair sailed for Europe on the day of their marriage.

MISS C. L. RANSOM, of New York, has just finished a portrait of "Major General Thomas on the Field of Chickamauga." The figure is a little larger than life size. It is drawn in a standing position, the right arm dropped carelessly at the side, with the hand holding the usual army hat. The left hand, holding a field glass, rests upon the pommel of the sword. The General stands upon a rock looking upon the enemy. The landscape shows the limestone formation of the banks of the Chickamauga, the Lookout range and other hills in the background. In the near distance is the General's horse and one or two aids, and on the distant right is the smoke of the contending armies.

CAPTAIN HOWARD SCHUYLER, chief engineer and acting manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, has resigned his place on that road to accept the position of chief engineer and manager of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad of California. This is a narrow-gauge road, extending from San Francisco northward to Humboldt, two hundred and fifty miles. Captain Schuyler, who is one of the most energetic and promising of the young railway men of the West, is well known in Philadelphia. His many friends there will be pleased to learn of his promotion, although they will regret the loss of his valuable services to a road in which Philadelphia has so much interest and investment.

The Mennonists.

The Mennonists are a portion of the Swiss Anabaptists, who took refuge in this country and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. Their most solemn feast is that of Whit Sunday, or Pentacost. On this occasion the Mennonists hold the solemn festival of feet-washing and bread-baking. On Whit Monday followed the great secular festival. On these days the members flock to the appointed place from far and near. The bread-baking is the communion of the Christian Churches everywhere, differing only in the mode of administration. In the washing of feet, however, the Mennonists are peculiar and distinct. A late writer describes this last ceremony, at which he happened to be present: "The two principal preachers were seen to disencumber themselves of their coats. Common unpainted tubs, containing water, were brought in by two men. The church members on the men's side arranged themselves in long rows, facing each other. Then the preacher passed along, girded with a towel. As he came to each member alternately he washed his feet a little, wiped them with the linen cloth, shook hands with him, kissed him and passed on. The women at the same time went through the same ceremony by themselves, in another room."

Beer Jubilee.

The London papers contain the announcement of a great beer jubilee, consisting of an exhibition of ales, stouts, porters and beers, at the Royal Gardens, Woolwich. To this exhibition all the brewers of England, Ireland, Scotland, also of Bavaria, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and other parts of Europe, have sent casks of their productions. Each visitor, upon payment of a shilling, will be presented with a tasting-ticket, entitling him to taste as much and of as many kinds of the stock on hand as he chooses. He can then vote for that which suits his taste best. The exhibition was to keep open from May 19th to May 24th. We suggest that here is an enterprise that has not so far attracted the attention of the various people who cater for the public entertainment by way of shows, fairs, jubilees, expositions and other demonstrations. A national, or, better still, an international exposition of beer would at least be a novelty, and would unquestionably be profitable if carried out on a liberal scale in any of the large cities. —*Chicago Tribune.*

"Talked to Death."

Some enterprising person has got up an advertising cartoon representing a man in a state of collapse lying on a stretcher, which two strong men are tearing away to some imaginary morgue. Attached to the doleful picture is this legend: "This man was talked to death." In Dodge City, on the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad, a mushroom Western town where law is but slightly observed, one of these interminable talkers was "yarning" in a saloon to a number of the rough idlers of the place, strangers to him. The more loquacious the fellow became the more weary his listeners. Finally, not desirous evidently of meeting the fate of the man in the cartoon, the listeners filled the wide-open pockets of the stranger's sackcoat with powder, which, at a propitious moment, they touched off, at the same instant discharging a couple of revolvers around his head. The stranger took the hint at once, stopped talking, and placed distance between himself and Dodge City immediately.

Religion Among the Indians.

NEW YORK, May 27.—J. B. Montieth, United States Indian Agent at Lapwai, Idaho Territory, wrote to Commissioner Smith as follows: "Have I the right, this being a Presbyterian agency, and in Missouri, to exercise such control over the morals of this people as will enable me to prohibit the teaching of the Catholic faith, or of holding Catholic services among them, even though the Indians desire it and clamor for it?" To which query, and others, Commissioner Smith made answer: "I have to say that the fact that your agency is under the charge of the Presbyterian Church does not warrant any intolerant exercise of power, and that while it is desirable in all cases that mission work should be done under the direction of the religious body nominating the agent, yet where there are persons having another faith, and desire religious services of their own, it is not in accordance with public policy or the spirit of religious toleration, to forbid or hinder such services in any way."

FOREIGN.

Terrible Boiler Explosion in Brussels.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING IN YUCATAN.

A Cuban Town Attacked by Insurgents.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Dorregarray Marching on Logrona.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN STAMBOUL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bidwell in Court.

LONDON, May 28.—Austin Byron Bidwell, the alleged bank forger, was brought up at Guild Hall to-day. Formal testimony was taken establishing his identity, and he was remanded to jail.

An Unprofitable Libel Suit.

In the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

Opposition to the Amalgamation of Cable Companies.

A bill has been filed in Chancery against the Anglo-American Cable Company to prevent the amalgamation of its stock with that of the New-foundland and the French Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

Obituary.

LONDON, May 28.—Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor of London in 1848, and for many years a member of Parliament, died to-day, aged 83.

Destructive Conflagration.

LONDON, May 27.—A fire attended with loss of life, occurred this morning in Berkeley square. Six persons, unable to escape from the burning buildings, perished in the flames. Six others were injured by falling walls.

SPAIN.

No More Titles of Nobility to be Granted.

MADRID 28.—The Gaceta promulgates a decree which prohibits the granting hereafter or use in official documents of titles of nobility.

Hunting a President.

The Republicans have sent a Deputation to Espartero urging him to accept the Presidency.

Abolition of Slavery.

The Spanish Government has authorized the creation of another society for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

Dorregarray Marching on Logrona.

The Carlist chief Dorregarray is marching on Logrona with a large force. National troops are concentrating to attack him before he reaches the city.

Pursuing the Carlists.

MADRID, May 28.—The Government army in the north, commanded by General Nouvilas, received reinforcements and marched for Calaf, in pursuit of the Carlist force under Tristany. The Carlists are blockaded in the manufactories in the town, the insurgents having cut the canal which furnishes water power.

CANADA.

Floods.

QUEBEC, May 28.—Recent heavy rains have swelled the river and caused immense destruction of property. The Gosford Railroad bridge over the Jacques Cartier river is reported swept away, also the Government dam at the mouth of the St. Maurice river and a number of extensive saw mills.

Probable Murder.

TORONTO, ONT., May 28.—The body of W. H. Jaques, a well known forwarder of this city, was found in the bay this morning. He disappeared on Monday night, and as his watch and other valuables are missing, foul play is suspected.

EGYPT.

Explorations in the Bible Lands.

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.—The pioneer party of the Oriental Topographical Corps from New York engaged in explorations of the Bible Lands have gone from Egypt to Syria and Asia Minor. A scale photograph of the mileometer devised by one of the corps has been taken, which, it is claimed, will definitely settle the vexed cubit question. The plan of rapidly taking altitudes of ruins, pyramids, &c., invented by one of the party, is said to work admirably.

ITALY.

The Pope's Confidence in President MacMahon.

ROME, May 27.—The Pope, in a speech yesterday, declared that he had ever prayed for France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence, for the election of Marshal MacMahon to the head of that country was a guarantee of order and justice to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

MEXICO.

Chief Justice Elected.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26, via Brownsville, May 28.—The Mexican Congress has organized as an Electoral College, and has declared Yglesias elected to the Chief Justiceship, which is equivalent to the Vice Presidency.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever is raging in Yucatan.

FRANCE.

New Laws to be Proposed.

PARIS, May 28.—The conservatives intend to propose a law making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his acts.

It is rumored that a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim the Republic and confirm MacMahon as President for a term of five years.

CUBA.

A Town Attacked by Insurgents.

HAVANA, May 28.—The insurgents attacked the town of Guanaja on Sunday. The garrison, aided by a gunboat in the harbor, made a vigorous defense, and the assailants were obliged to withdraw.

BELGIUM.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in a crowded workshop here to-day. Fourteen persons were killed outright and many injured, some of whom will die.

TURKEY.

Destructive Conflagration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Thirty houses have been destroyed by a conflagration in Stamboul.

INDIANAPOLIS.

National Agricultural Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—The National Agricultural Congress met at the Hall of Representatives at 9:12 o'clock A. M., with a very good attendance. Over one hundred and fifty delegates reported, and accessions were made by each train.

The Committee on Credentials was appointed, and while they were engaged in preparing their report, several short addresses were made by members of the Board.

Twenty-four States are represented, and the body as a whole is composed of substantial material.

The afternoon session convened at two o'clock. Governor Hendricks, Mayor Mitchell and Hon. John Sullivan, President of the State Board of Agriculture, delivered addresses of welcome, and General Jackson, Vice President, of Tennessee, responded, giving a brief history of the organization and the purposes sought.

The President then made the announcement of the standing committees.

A number of resolutions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

The Congress will be opened for business in the morning, and many of the reports are of such importance that an interesting discussion may be expected.

The Mexicans Pleased at Mackenzie's Raid.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1873.

Secretary Belknap received the following telegram to-day:

CHICAGO, May 27.—To the Secretary of War, Washington—General Augur telegraphs that the Mexicans on the border are well pleased with the punishment given the Kickapoos by Mackenzie. The remainder of the Kickapoos threaten retaliation, but we are ready for them if they come.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. General.

Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, May 27.—The Rhode Island Legislature to-day counted the votes for State officers, and there being no choice for Lieutenant Governor by the people, elected C. C. Vanzandt, the Republican candidate.

A Philadelphia Extortionist Punished.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—John B. Gallagher, Alderman, was to-day convicted of extorting illegal fees, and fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months.

The New Local Option Bill for New York Defeated.

ALBANY, May 27.—The new Local Option bill was to-day defeated in the Assembly—50 to 47.

—Gov. Washburne, of Wisconsin, has formally proclaimed a forfeiture by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company of the St. Croix land grant, which is now open to any company willing to subscribe to the conditions of the act granting the land for railroad purposes.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly, which has been in session in Baltimore, has adjourned. The next Assembly will meet in St. Louis, on the third Thursday in May, 1874.

THE CAPITAL.

Delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly at the White House—The Captured Modocs—The Pardon of Santanta and Big Tree Asked—The Awards for Indian Supplies and Transportation Approved—Postal Cards in Demand.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1873.

Visitors at the White House.

The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly (several hundred of them) arrived here to-day from Baltimore, and soon after repaired to the Executive Mansion, where they were received in the Blue Room by Secretaries Fish, Delano, Richardson, Belknap and Attorney General Williams. A number of ladies accompanied them.

After the usual preliminary introductions, Rev. Dr. Nicoolls, a former Moderator in the General Assembly, speaking in behalf of his brethren, said they were glad in having an opportunity to pay their respects to the members of the Cabinet now before them. They regretted the absence of the Chief Magistrate, but they could match their Roland with the Cabinet's Oliver, their esteemed Moderator also being absent. They owed their allegiance as Christians to only one—their adorable Saviour Jesus Christ. But they rendered obedience to the powers that be, and no hearts were more earnestly devoted to the Government than their own. He spoke the common sentiment of the General Assembly when he said their prayer was that a spirit of truth, righteousness and peace may always preside over the counsels of the Government.

Secretary Fish replied to the gentlemen. In the absence of the President, we are charged by him to express his regret and disappointment in not being able personally to extend to you a welcome, and to say that he has watched with interest the deliberations of your great body, representing and controlling so large a Christian denomination. In the President's behalf we welcome you to the city and congratulate you on the harmony, wisdom and prudence which characterized your long and important session at Baltimore.

The delegates lingered about the Executive Mansion for some time, examining the suite of rooms on the first floor, and afterwards visited the capitol and other public buildings, and in the course of the afternoon were entertained by their resident friends with a dinner at Willard's.

The Awards for Indian Supplies Approved.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day formally approved the awards for Indian supplies and transportation made in New York city recently, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, against which James Harlan and other persons had filed protests. Secretary Delano, in his letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs communicating his approval, quotes acts of Congress which give the Board of Indian Commissioners large power and control over the purchases and expenditures of the Indian Bureau, and says: "The Board of Indian Commissioners have assumed this duty. They delegated a committee of their Board to supervise the awards on the occasion referred to. This committee was present and performed the duties assigned to it, and, as I am informed, you made no award without their concurrence. In addition to this, you had the advice of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who was detailed to this duty by this department, and who concurred with the Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners in all instances. Under such circumstances I cannot, without very satisfactory evidence of error or injustice, feel justified in overruling the decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a careful review of the case, as presented by the protestants, by your report, and by the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, I find nothing in the case which, in my opinion, would justify me in overruling your decision in reference to these awards, and I therefore affirm it."

Secretary Delano goes on to say: I cannot omit to add that in my opinion a failure to release Santanta and Big Tree under existing circumstances will endanger our present peaceable relations with the Kiowas and Comanches, and will be likely to result in hostilities with these and other tribes residing in Indian Territory. I have, therefore, respectfully to renew my request for their pardon, and to express my sincere hope that your judgment will approve the same.

The Indian Chiefs in the Texas Penitentiary.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his letter to the Governor of Texas again requesting the latter to pardon Satanta and Big Tree, the Indian chiefs now confined in the Texas Penitentiary, explains, in addition to the recently published statement on the subject, that the first request, dated the 22d of March, was revoked on the 14th of April in consequence of the excited condition of public sentiment at that time growing out of the Modoc difficulties, and because some objection to the pardon of Satanta and Big Tree made by General Sherman.

The Captured Modocs.

Attorney General Williams has given no opinion whatever to Congressman Wilson, of Oregon, or to any other person, favorable to transferring the Modocs who have surrendered, or who may be captured, to the authorities of that State, to be tried for murder. The treatment of these savages is with the military authorities, and no question has yet been presented concerning them.

Postal Cards in Demand.

The orders for postal cards received at the Postoffice Department aggregate twenty-four million. About eight million have thus far been sent to postmasters.

The Russian Mission.

Ex-Governor Jewell is now in Washington, awaiting the return of the President, to give him a definite answer regarding the tender of the Russian Mission.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $356,000,000.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Centennial Commissioners—Sunday School Anniversary Parade—The Labor Question—Bonded Warehouses Filled with Goods—Funds of the Atlantic National Bank—Jim Brady and the U. S. Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1873.

Jim Brady and the U. S. Bonds.

The United States bonds which Jim Brady, the burglar and bond thief, attempted to dispose of yesterday were undoubtedly stolen and probably belonged to the persons in whose names they are registered, as follows: Amesa Stone, Jr., Cleveland; Daniel Gale, Benj. Newkirk, Port Jarvis; Wm. C. Drake, Garrett Fay, O. Youngs, C. Harrison Roberts.

The police are of the opinion that most of the bonds were stolen from the body of Captain Calvicaresses, who was found dead in a field near Bridgeport, Conn., a year ago, having died from a pistol shot wound in the head. The manner of the death of Captain Calvicaresses was in doubt, nothing being clear whether he was murdered or committed suicide. A few days before his death the friends of the Captain knew that he had in his possession bonds worth sixty thousand dollars. These were not found on his body, and have not since been discovered.

Meeting of Centennial Commissioners.

The Centennial Commissioners held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. There were present Messrs. Corhess, R. I.; Morrill, Pa.; Loring, Mass.; McCormick, Arizona; Boblen, West Va.; Wood, Va.; Stevens, N. J.; Parsons, Texas; Lynch, Va.; Gibson, Ohio, and Marshall, N. Y. It was decided that the Director General have direct control of the operations of the Commissioners, and in the absence of the Executive Committee full executive power.

The report of the Committee on Mines was received from Commissioner Donahue, of Idaho. It recommended the collection of a full cabinet of minerals, which was agreed to, and the Governors of States and others are to be asked to assist.

Adjourned to the second Wednesday in July.

Sunday School Anniversary Parade.

The Sunday School anniversary parade in Brooklyn to-day was attended by the largest turn-out of young people ever known. They paraded in five divisions in different parts of the city, aggregating some 50,000. All were dressed in gay colors, with flags, banners and bands of music. After the parade they adjourned to the various churches, where refreshments were served. One division, comprising over fifteen thousand, paraded in Prospect Park, and an equally large division on Clinton avenue. A shower during the parade was an unfortunate feature, but the residents opened their houses for the shelter of the little ones.

The Labor Question.

Everything was quiet among the carpenters to day, and the employers and employed look at the situation from a common sense stand point. Large numbers have already obtained the eight hour system, and others will probably follow. But the movement cannot become universal, as there are too many unemployed men, ready to work ten hours.

The recent proposition of builders to the Carpenters' Society to make nine hours a compromise at the present rate of wages, to last for five years, has been rejected.

The Atlantic National Bank.

At a meeting of the depositors of the wrecked Atlantic Bank a statement was read showing that there was cash on hand amounting to three hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars, and trustworthy assets amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, making altogether about seventy per cent. of the liabilities. It was stated that a dividend of thirty or forty per cent. will be declared.

Another Way of Settling a Dispute.

At a late hour last night Patrick Mahoney and John Sweeney had a dispute about paying for drinks, with Isaac Bayard, a negro, in a bar room kept by the latter, who decided the question by shooting both his customers, breaking Mahoney's thigh bone and Sweeney's arm. Bayard was arrested. The wounded men were taken to the hospital.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Eighty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day at the following rates: Lump, $4.30 to $4.32½; steamboat, $4.40 to $4.45; grate, $4.60 to $4.62½; egg, $4.82½ to $4.85; stove, $5.15 to $5.22.

George Francis Train.

Judge Fancher has given an order for an investigation into the sanity of George Francis Train.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TWO women were killed by lightning, on Sunday, at Ossawato, Kansas.

A CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Missouri is in session in St. Louis.

HEAVY rains have so swollen the lumber rivers of Canada that about five millions feet of lumber have gone adrift.

DUTCH HEINRICH, the notorious bank robber, has been ordered to the tombs from the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island.

A NEW kind of bird hitherto unkown in Texas, resembling a crow, has appeared in that State, and is doing execution among the grasshoppers.

THE heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London brick-layer who could neither read nor write. It weighed 67 ounces.

THE Committtee of the Northern Iowa State Fair offer a premium of $10 for the best mince pie, and a large attendance of physicians is expected.

INTERNAL revenue receipts for the year will probably exceed the estimates by $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. They were expected to reach $110,000,000.

A PHILADELPHIA ship builder proposes to weld together, instead of riveting, the plates and frames of iron vessels, so that they shall be without seam or joining.

HARVEY ABRAMS, a porter at the Boody House in Toledo, Ohio, shot himself and died last Tuesday night while carelessly handling a revolver belonging to a guest.

ACCORDING to Methodist statistics, the increase of their denomination in the United States for twenty years has been fifty per cent. greater than the increase of population.

LEVI SOULES was hanged at Marion Court House, South Carolina, on Monday, for the murder of Noah Sutton on the 10th of February last. Soules and his victim were flatboatmen,

RELIGION is said to be "reviving" in Indiana to such an extent that there are almost as many baptisms as divorces, sixty-three persons being immersed at Grand Chain alone last Sunday.

The Danbury *News* man has observed that when a man has trouble he takes to drink, but when a woman meets with misfortune she merely goes over to her mother's and takes tea.

THE expense account of the Geneva Arbitration, which has just been audited and settled at the Treasury Department, foots up $144,000. This includes lawyers' fees, traveling expenses and everything.

THE man with the serpent in his stomach, swallowed when small, and matured in internal recesses into fair proportions, has again appeared in Tennessee. Is it an allegoric representation of *mania a potu*?

A YOUNG girl named Elizabeth Arnold was strangled to death on Monday at Pekin, Illinois She was climbing out of a window, when the sash fell, pinioning her by the neck in such a manner that death ensued before she was seen.

THE Postmaster General has decided that after the 1st of July letters containing currency sent through the mails to or from the Treasurer of the United States may be registered without charge, but the postage on them must be paid as on all other like mailable matter.

THE New Foundland Government has notified the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company that they will abandon their pre-emptive right if the company will abandon their monopoly of landing their cables on Newfoundland. If not, they will exercise their pre-emptive right.

SPECIALS from Kansas and Iowa represent that immense damage has been done to the crops by the excessive rains of the past week. The streams have overflowed their banks, sweeping away bridges and roads, and in many places landslides have occurred, temporarily suspending railroad travel.

A NEVADA man writes to a Boston paper that they have eight males to one female in that State, and that if the "superfluous women," the anxious and aimless ones, of Massachusetts, are possessed of the requisite qualities for good housekeepers, and will go out there, they will never be allowed to return unmarried.

A MAN out West who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of "eternally" praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to so descant on his noble qualities, this ingenious number 2 merely says: "Poor, dear man! How I wish he had not died!" and the lady immediately begins to think of something else to talk about.

THE number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire circuit of the heavens has been usually estimated at about 6,000. An ordinary opera glass will exhibit something like ten times that number. A comparatively small telescope easily shows 200,000, while there are telescopes in existence with which, there is reason to believe, not less 25,000,000 stars are visible.

THE painting of Rembrandt Peale, "Washington before Yorktown," valued at $10,000, has been presented to the Mount Holly Association by Mrs. Rosalba Underwood, daughter of the artist. The frame, which was made in Newark, from a black walnut tree which grew on the homestead of Robert Morris (the Revolutionary financier and bosom friend of Washington), is eighteen feet in circumference.

As the ocean has washed away some fifteen feet of the bluff at Long Branch, in the last seven or eight months, it is estimated that in the next ten years it will have destroyed the present site of the hotels. The course of the Atlantic there, like the course of empire, according to Bishop Berkeley, proves to be decidedly westward, and threatens to be very destructive to the sea fronts recently purchased at extravagant prices.

AN eminent citizen of Boston once boasted that at the age of sixty he had never slept out of Boston, been in a railroad car, or seen a skunk. A man of four score in Eastern Massachusetts claimed that he had never been sued, drunk, or voted for a Democrat, and now comes along a Vermont veteran of eighty-eight winters, who never has had the Doctor but once, never had the headache, and never was a candidate for office.

ANOTHER trapeze performer met his death recently, in an Indiana town, while making a "leap for life," at a giddy height, by missing his aim and falling into the audience. In this case the poor fellow who made his way in the world the little time he was in it by performing feats which nobody would have cared to see, except from the excitement of the danger to him, had the sorry satisfaction of falling upon one of the spectators, who was also seriously injured.

REV. FRED. WINES, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, has just sold to the Census Bureau a set of "statigraphic" charts showing the number of and locality of idiots, insane and blind criminals of each State in the Union. The charts are so colored as to show not only the number of these classes, but the relative proportion that each class bears to the population. The charts will be published in the census reports.

THE Washington *Star* calls for the statistics of crime in Delaware, in order to judge of the effects of the whipping-post in restraining the evil propensities of that community. We should rejoice to hear that this call had been responded to, because we are sadly, but firmly, persuaded that a rawhide well laid over the backs of some of our metropolitan rascals, is the kind of punishment for them which could be, with most advantage, adopted.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

A LITTLE school girl in Danbury has lately had her dinner stolen. No clue could be obtained of the thief, although it was sought with tears. Finally a mild plan was hit upon. A tempting doughnut with a filling of cayenne pepper was placed in her pail, and the result watched. Before noon a little boy was seen at the pump, working it in a lively manner. It seemed if he had had two hundred pairs of arms he could have used them. The fire was put out, however, and enough of the structure saved to take across the knee for a few minutes.

AN Irish clergyman, who was a hard laborer on his glebe, and when so occupied dressed in a very ragged manner, was recently engaged attending the early potato field, when he was surprised by the very rapid approach of his patron, in an open carriage, with some ladies whom he was to meet at dinner in the afternoon. Unable to escape in time, he drew his hat over his face, extended his arms, covered with his tattered jacket, and passed himself off as a scarecrow.

THE aid solicited from the various State Legislatures to place monuments on the Gettysburg battle field to indicate the position of army corps and other decisive events of the struggle having failed, the Gettysburg Company have decided to raise money by issuing bonds for this purpose. They hope to effect this by the sale of $1,000,000 in bonds, pledging for their redemption the valuable property owned by the company, consisting of the hotel and the passenger railway.

INSPECTOR HAGEN, a Scotland Yard detective, who has been in attendance on the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur at the Vienna Exhibition, was arrested by the Austrian police for pressing too close upon the princely pair as they were leaving the British section after the banquet therein to the British workingmen. The police thought he meant to harm the Princes, and the inspector, vainly assuring them of his wish to protect his royal master, was borne to jail.

A WASHINGTON special says that the administration is at last willing to admit that Colonel MacKenzie did not pursue the Kickapoos into Mexico without instructions from Washington, and the President is made to say that if Mexico is to be an asylum for highway robbers after the United States' protests, we do not intend to sanction it, and if the Mexican Government complains, this administration has resolved to treat the accessory as guilty as the principal. Col. MacKenzie has received orders to exterminate the Kickapoos and the Lipans.

A SUBMARINE diver, stationed at Detroit, went down in twenty feet of water to fix a water pipe, recently, and while he was working away, he felt something tap him on the shoulder. Looking up, he beheld a "demnition moist unpleasant body," trying to get its leg over his shoulder. He tried to spring away from the thing, and fell over a pile of rocks, and the corpse came too, enfolding him in a close embrace, picking with its calmy fingers at his helmet. This was too much familiarity, and he frantically signaled to be pulled up. The body was not recovered, but the diver said there were gold rings on its fingers and a heavy chain on the vest.

THE Middletown *Transcript* adds its testimony to the other Delaware papers that the fruit crop there is to be a good one this year. It says that, although the peach crop is badly injured in its own immediate section, yet reports from other parts of the Peninsula indicate that, unless injurious frosts should intervene, there will be an abundant crop from Smyrna southward. The trees are everywhere laden with blossoms, and the *Transcript* says the prospect is that the crop this year will be larger than it was last year. Similar reports are made of strawberries, blackberries and other small fruits, whilst the apple crop is not at all injured, and promises to be abundant.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117⅝ @117⅝.

THE financial panic, at Vienna, seems to be gradually subsiding. Its terrible character is shown, by the time which has elapsed, before it is closed up. Over trading and speculation will produce their legitimate results.

IN OUR editorial on "Wisdom Rebuked," in yesterday's issue, the statement of cost per bushel for grain from Chicago to New York, should be thirty and two-thirds cents per bushel. The error of the amount does not affect the general conclusions of the article.

MR. GRAY, the Health Officer, publicly notifies the people of the possible coming of epidemic cholera, and urges the cleansing of yards, alleys and cellars, and care to maintain personal cleanliness. He also assures the public that the several commissions whose duties refer to the public health will do all in their power to keep the city free from epidemic disease.

THE Van Buren scandal is again revived, by a number of specific statements, published in the New York *Tribune*, in the form of a communication from J. W. Stettman. He distinctly charges Van Buren with several corrupt acts. We have presumed, on the principle that where there is smoke there is fire, that Van Buren is guilty, to some extent at least; but we insist that he should be openly accused and fairly tried. This has not, that we know of, been done. Certainly, where there is power to suspend, there is power to order a trial.

THE selection of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, as the successor of Mr. De Long, at the Japanese Court, will prove a gratification to himself and friends. His long experience in public life, as member of Congress since 1855, and consequent familiarity with the various subjects in which the Government is interested, will enable him to represent it in a wise and able manner. It often happens that persons who have not been in public life, when entrusted with diplomatic functions, fail to properly grasp the questions under consideration, and hence fail in their mission. Mr. Bingham's distinguished Congressional career, and ability as man, afford every reason for expecting him to be equally successful as a diplomatist.

THE surrender of Captain Jack ends the Modoc war, and may also prevent a general Indian war. If now, the particularly guilty portion of his band are promptly punished, it will enforce the lesson of their capture. Captain Jack is guilty of the deliberate murder of General Canby, and others of his tribe are guilty of murders. There should be no delay in punishing them. If the lives of the balance of the tribe are spared, it should be with the distinct understanding that they willingly go to the reservations set apart for them, and stay quietly there. The Indians, by their surrender, have established a claim to forbearance, where not guilty of crime, other than their resistance to the proposed removal of the tribe. Where guilty of specific crimes, punishment should be swift and severe.

THE following is the ticket nominated by the Allegheny County Republican Conventions yesterday, and which will be elected on the Second Tuesday of October:

President Judge—Thomas Ewing.
Associate Judge—J. W. F. White.
State Senator—George H. Anderson.
Assembly—H. H. McCormick, J. S. Wainwright, John C. Newmyer, A. B. Young, A. C. Hays, B. C. Christy and Henry Gerwig.
Treasurer—Samuel Kilgore.
Prothonotary—B. F. Kennedy.
Coroner—William McCallin.
County Commissioner—Augustus Beckert.
Jury Commissioner—John McClelland.
Director of Poor—Thomas Varner.

THE organization of the Constituent Cortes in Spain, by the election of a Federal Republican as President, shows, quite clearly, what will be the character of the new Government, when finally declared. The best and most intelligent Republicans there, from the abdication of Amadeus, favored a Federal Republic, rather than a loose compact of States. Their views have very evidently been sustained by the people, and it is now merely a question of time when the formal proclamation shall be decided on and made. The great misfortune under which Spain suffers is the insurrection maintained in behalf of Don Carlos. The apparent ease with which so many are drawn, in the provinces, to his support, argues badly for their intelligence and patriotism.

DURING the nominating canvass now ended, the GAZETTE, as has been customary, opened its local columns to paid communications, of the nature of preferred advertisements, from the several candidates and their friends. It was a perfectly legitimate and proper business transaction, that did not carry with it the endorsement of any candidate, but merely conveyed his, or his friends' presentation of his especial claims. We believe all, or nearly all of the contesting candidates, availed themselves of the circulation of the GAZETTE to represent their claims for nomination. Our editorial columns, which express the views of the GAZETTE, were not used to influence the canvass in the slightest particular. Yet near its close, and despite their perfect familiarity with these facts, two of our city cotemporaries, one of which did seek to influence the canvass, deliberately represented that the GAZETTE sought to injure the prospects of one of the candidates. Such representations embody the essential features of a deliberate falsehood. The candidate who imagined himself injured was ignorant of the custom prevailing in regard to paid communications. In any event, he had no occasion for complaint, as the day after the publication referred to, his friends had published a longer communication, giving all the necessary facts in his defense. And the second publication received all the publicity, in every sense, that was given the first. Of course, the Arabs of the press who could give utterance to the first untruth, are guilty of the constructive falsehood of ignoring all reference to the second publication. Our only reason for referring to the subject at all is, that the candidate referred to innocently imagines that the "old GAZETTE" would willfully do him harm. It has had no such purpose, and the simple explanation of the enthusiasm of one of the other papers will yet be made to him in the shape of a bill for every word uttered in his behalf.

THE CONVENTIONS.

The long-continued, and somewhat heated nominating canvass closed yesterday. The several Conventions met according to announcement, and while the struggle, in several instances, was so close as to require several ballots, there was every evidence of an honest desire, on the part of the delegates, to fairly consider the claims of all, and to decide, with a view to the best interests of the party, and for the welfare of the general public. We have said, several times during the canvass, that there was a very excellent class of candidates for the several offices to be filled, and that, in our judgement, the party could safely unite on any that were likely to be selected, with entire harmony. In view of this circumstance, it became the duty of the delegates to weigh the qualities of all, and select on the principle of securing the greatest fitness, and the largest combination of good attributes. We are gratified to be able to compliment the party and the public, that the ticket we present to-day is an exceptionable one and, taken altogether, is probably one of the strongest local tickets we have at any time presented. We bespeak for it the cordial support of every honest Republican, and predict for it an easy and triumphant success.

In the Legislative Convention, Senator Anderson was re-nominated by a vote of 92 to 35—the nomination being thereupon made unanimous. The result was probably unexpected to Mr. Jeremy and his friends, who had made a vigorous canvass; but they acted generously in having the nomination unanimously confirmed. Mr. Anderson deserved the compliment paid him, if services of unusual excellence and ability can be supposed to establish a claim on the gratitude of the party. When first nominated, three years since, there were those who opposed him, believing that he was not possessed of the experience and mental training necessary for a position of so much importance. Yet, from the first, he has proven himself a pains-taking, capable legislator, thoroughly conscientious in the performance of his duty, superior to petty expedients, outspoken in his views, and ever ready to give a candid and honorable reason for his votes and actions. Not a word of suspicion against his integrity of character and conduct has ever been uttered. As Speaker he reflected honor upon himself, his county and the Senate. He has always been careful to deal impartially with constituents, seeking at all times to promote the interests of all. He came from the Senate this spring, worn down with incessant labor, but with a record free from stain. The Republicans of Allegheny county owe it to themselves, and the faithful services of an upright Senator, to return him with a grander majority than was given him three years ago.

In members of the Legislature, Messrs. McCormick, Wainwright and Newmeyer had no opposition. Their course, during the past winter, was sufficiently satisfactory to their immediate constituents, for it to be understood at the outset, that there would be no difficulty in returning them for a second term.

Allegheny City secured a candidate for the Legislature in the person of Henry Gerwig. He is well recommended, but was not known as a candidate in advance of the Convention. He represents the Germans on the Legislative ticket.

Sewickley has a candidate in B. C. Christy, Esq., a lawyer of excellent reputation, and a gentleman of high character and intelligence. Counting Captain A. B. Young as a South Side candidate, although he really belongs in Robinson township, and two candidates come from that side,—A. C. Hays being the second person. Captain Young was a member last year,—is a modest, quiet, unassuming man, and an honest, careful member. Mr. Hays is a new man in the legislative candidacy, but has had experience in Common Council, of which he is still a member, and will make a good legislator.

It will be observed that four of the seven candidates were members last year,—Messrs. McCormick, Wainwright, Newmyer and Young. Of these, Mr. Newmyer may be said to have carried off the honors,—he being nominated by acclamation, amid much enthusiasm. Messrs. Ramsey, Sample and Ballantine were of the old delegation, but failed to receive the compliment of a nomination this time.

In the Judiciary Convention, Mr. Thomas Ewing was nominated for President Judge, and J. W. F. White for Associate Judge. The contest between Messrs. Ewing, Hampton and Negley was so well balanced, that until two ballots had been taken, no indication as to what the final result would be could even be guessed at. The qualities of the several candidates were canvassed. All were, admittedly, excellent men. Judge Hampton had long and favorably filled the position of President Judge, and was highly esteemed for his fine character and high professional attainments. His frequent ill-health was used as an argument against him—it being thought that the demands of the public service required a man in vigorous health. Mr. Negley's friends sustained him vigorously, as a pure man and an able lawyer, but pending the third ballot he withdrew his name, and Mr. Ewing was nominated.

The candidate for President Judge, Mr. Ewing, is one of our best citizens and ablest lawyers. Not a shadow of doubt can exist as to his thorough fitness for the position. On all sides, his nomination is spoken of as particularly fit to be made, and all may vote for him, with perfect confidence that he is entirely qualified, and worthy.

J. W. F. White, Esq., our candidate for Associate Judge, resides at Sewickley, is at this time a member of the Constitutional Convention, and a lawyer of established reputation. Mr. White is a peculiarly conscientious man, refusing, it may be said to his credit, to come on to take part in the nominating canvass, feeling that he owed it to his constituents to remain at the post of duty, and that it was unbecoming to take part personally in the canvass for a Judicial nomination. The people did wisely to honor such a man. He will bring with him to the bench, learning, a thorough acquaintance with law, the conscientiousness of a Christian and suavity of a gentleman. Mr. Fetterman, one of his competitors, made a very creditable showing in the Convention, and is a worthy and excellent gentleman. His comparative youth will afford him opportunities at another time. Mr. Hawkins is also an excellent man, and a good lawyer.

The most inspiring contest of the entire canvass was that for the Prothonotaryship,—and it continued until the Convention had ballotted three times. Mr. Kennedy made an energetic canvass, but yesterday, Mr. Ross developed unexpected strength, and for a time seemed likely to make the nomination. The withdrawal of Coney, however, gave his strength to Kennedy, who was nominated on the fourth ballot. It is needless to speak particularly of these candidates. Mr. Ross has filled the office for one term, and satisfactorily. Mr. Kennedy, the nominee, is, however, perfectly familiar with the duties of the position, having served in the office under Mr. Walter. He is energetic, capable, and in every way qualified to fill the position excellently. He will make a good and popular officer.

For Treasurer, Mr. Kilgore was nominated without opposition; and Wm. McCallin received the nomination for Coroner on the second ballot. For Commissioner the contest was but little less spirited than that for Prothonotary. Mr. Beckert, not unexpectedly, received the nomination. He represents the German element on the ticket, and is popular with his German fellow citizens, as he is with those of native birth. He served in the war, losing a leg, and has an excellent record as a soldier. Of his ability—to creditably perform the duties of his position, there can be no doubt, and we hope to see him elected by a rousing majority. John McClelland, Esq., was nominated as Jury Commissioner. He proved himself a strong candidate, through the several ballotings, and will make a good candidate before the people.

Thus the Conventions yesterday did their work wisely and well. In view of the interest taken in the canvass, the proceedings of the Conventions were remarkably harmonious. We are gratified at the result, and are confident that the ticket nominated will be elected with unusual ease.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE lumber mill of David Smith, in Toledo, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss $30,000.

AT last accounts, the farmers in Minnesota organized 250 granges, and were increasing the number at the rate of two a day.

A NEGRO was murdered by another in Brunswick county, Va., on Saturday, making the tenth murder in that State during the last two weeks.

LUCY D. FISK, executrix of James Fisk, Jr., has begun what is essentially a new suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier of America, Governor Dix, George Opdyke and others.

SCENE IN SCHOOL.—Boy to Lady visitor, "Teacher, there's a girl over there a winkin' at me!" Teacher—"Well, then, don't look at her!" Boy—"But if I don't look at her she'll wink at somebody else!"

A KENTUCKY wagoner finds from his account books that in thirty years' journeying over the turnpike between Maysville and Lexington he paid $26,000 toll, which, as he justly remarks, told heavy on his business profits.

A LADY in Reading, Penn., who put out several pieces of lace on the grass, was mystified by their strange disappearance. They finally were discovered in a tree, to which a robin had carried them to weave into its nest.

A CORRESPONDENT of some New York paper has been looking into the New Orleans whisky business, and, according to the dispatches, shows that the manufacturers down there must be losing money fast, or else that the Government has been extensively swindled.

THE pleasantry indulged in recently by some New York detectives, at the expense of the English officers engaged there in the case of MacDonald, the forger, threatens to result unpleasantly to the victims at home. Their Government is to make an investigation, and has applied to Secretary Fish to obtain the particulars of the so-called joke.

THE Church of St. Paul's (Episcopal), at Rome, is going up with encouraging vigor. The corner-stone was laid January 25, 1873, and the occasion was generally noticed in the Italian papers, and regarded by the liberal party as making a new era in Roman history. The land ($20,000) was paid for by subscriptions from Americans in Rome. Thirty-eight thousand dollars now are needed to complete this first American and first Protestant church edifice in Rome. Rev. R. S. Nevin, the rector, is now in New York for a few weeks.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

MADAME LUCCA has taken a dwelling at Kingston, Rhode Island, where she will spend the summer.

CAPT. BURTON, under whose management the Metis was wrecked, has been reinstated and placed in command of the Galatea.

THE Panama *Star* says: "William Henry Hurlbert, of the New York *World*, has just returned to Panama after an extensive tour of observation throughout Central America, and intends going south in the steamship Arequipa on the 10th, for a visit with a similar object to the South American Republics."

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, aged thirteen, living at Princeton, Minnesota, teased his invalid sister Mabel, aged sixteen, by throwing grains of corn at her. She flung a large pair of shears at her brother, which struck him in the left breast, penetrating his heart, causing instant death. The girl is almost deranged with grief.

THE Hon. Joseph Howe, Governor of Nova Scotia, died at the Government House, Sunday morning. He was sixty three years of age. His sudden demise has caused general sorrow in that community. Although complaining since his return to the Province, his family and friends looked hopefully forward to his recovery. He was out driving on Thursday. Deep regrets are expressed for his loss by all classes of citizens there. Flags were displayed at half-mast from the Royal Alfred, the citadel, all the merchant shipping at Halifax, the public buildings, and many private ones.

MRS. VREELAND, the woman in whom Henry Wilson felt sufficient interest to get her pardoned out of Sing Sing, recently, can't seem to tear herself away from the dear old prison and leave the State, which was the condition of her pardon. But it isn't the prison she loves so much as one of its inmates, a convict named Henry Christie. In less than three weeks after her pardon she was back at the prison, with a splendid equipage, and had a warm interview with him. She seems infatuated, and will probably hang around till she gets him out.

WHO SHALL LIVE?

The struggle for wealth and fame and honor and dignities was never greater than now. But who struggles for health and virtue and these other important considerations which tend to lengthen life and render its offices useful and agreeable? Did you ever reflect over the truth that the beginnings of disease were easily overcome; that Consumption was a curable malady if timely heed were given to its first inroad; and even after it is located, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will eradicate it from the system and restore health and vigor by its persevering use. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a life renewing medicine; under its influences the whole body is made over and every function of life takes on a new and vigorous action. Get the Doctor's pamphlet at his office, 167 Liberty street, or send for it by mail.

Dr. Keyser's office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6.

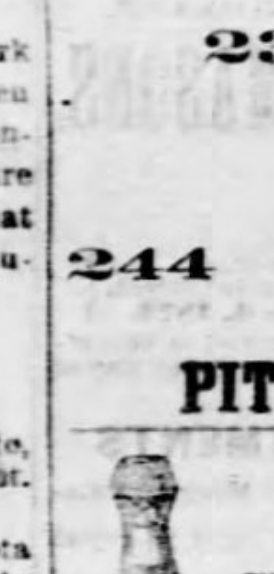
SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still? Then be careful of it, you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the air, the eye, the hand—but more than all, the complexion. With a soft, peach-like complexion, a woman is always lovely; and this may be preserved to a good old age with a very little trouble; to a great extent it can be acquired, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications; but, remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, and be among the number of those who are asked where they get those rosy cheeks. Price $1 25 per bottle at JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.
OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.



IMPORTANT
FRENCH
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tubercles
RADICALLY CURED
With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.
Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.
GENERAL DEPOT,
AD. BERNARD & CO., 62 William Street, P. O. Box 4485. NEW YORK.
Messrs. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Druggists, corner First avenue and Wood street, Agents.
MWF

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. se14-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Some Live Bargains!
AT 37½ CENTS.
LADIES' WHITE CORSETS,
ALL SIZES—VERY CHEAP.
NEW HATS AND BONNETS.
P. K. Hats, Gingham Sun Bonnets.
Ribbons, Flowers, Ornaments, &c., &c.
Fans, Scarfs, Ruching, Ladies' Neck Wear.
Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Collars,
Skirts, Bustles, Corsets, &c., &c.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
AT 62½ CENTS—SLIGHTLY SOILED
GENTS' WHITE PIQUE VESTS
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
A $2.00 GENTS'
Double-Breasted White Pique Vests,
VERY LOW.
Bargains, Bargains, Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

AT THE
NEW
DRY GOODS
STORE,
26 Fifth Avenue.
GOOD BARGAINS!
At 12 1-2 cents, GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS, reduced from 25c.
At 12 1-2 cents, BROCADE STRIPED SATINES, reduced from 25c.
At 15 cents, PACIFIC PERCALES, reduced from 25c.
At 15 cents, CRAMMED STRIPES, reduced from 25c.
At 12 1-2 cents, PLAID SERGE POPLINS, former price 28c.
ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF
DRESS GOODS,
At prices much lower than can be found elsewhere. Call and examine the Goods and Prices.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1873.
SEASON STOCK.
CARPETS,
Choice Styles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES LOW
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed *Honestly*. *Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive!*
J. R. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
fe26:116

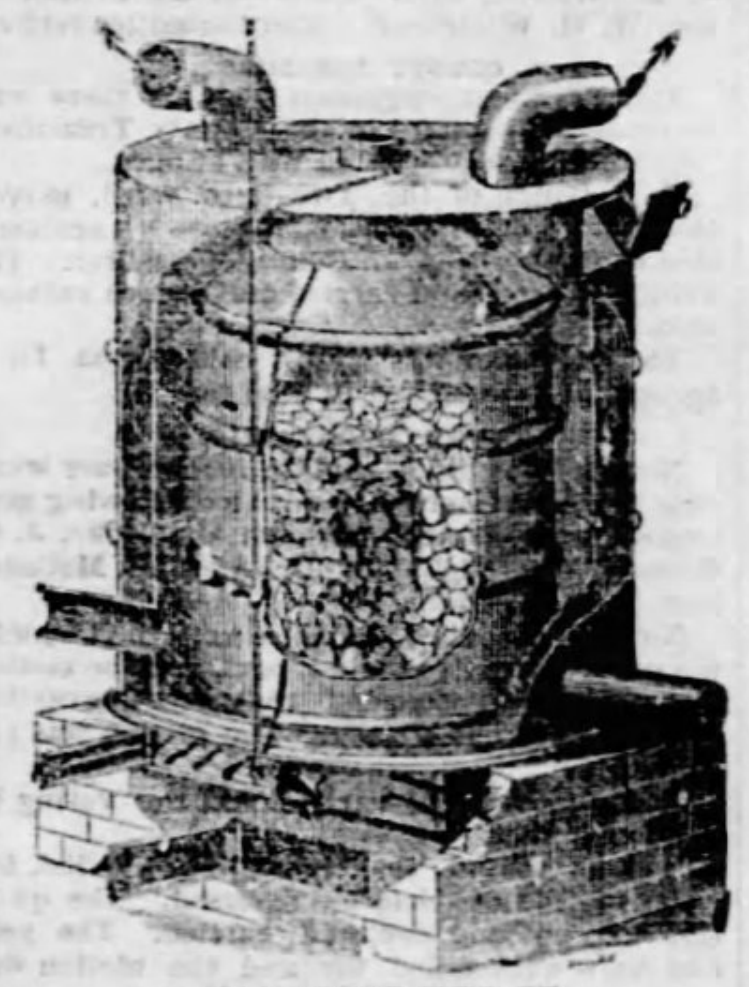
PITTSBURGH TAR
CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 68 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Another fine lot of Extra Heavy
BLACK SILKS!
At $1.50, pure Silk, cheap at $2 50.
Extra value.
Plain and Striped Black Hernanis.
Striped Hernanis and Grenadines, in new colors.
Lawns, Chintzes, Summer Goods, &c., &c.
Llama Lace Points.
Llama Lace Sacques.
Llama Lace Capes and Collars.
Ladies' & Misses' Summer Suits
Striped, Colored and White, latest styles.
Dolmans, Talmas, &c., &c.
Boys' Summer Suits.
Linen Waists, Jackets, &c., &c.
MOSQUITO NETTING,
IN ALL COLORS.
SOME EXTRA BARGAINS
ON COUNTER AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
Is Now in Full Operation
AND HAS PROVED A
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, until which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such an
Extraordinary Reduction
As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at
Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,
Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and
COTTON HOSIERY
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash
To close out before June 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSAILLES QUILTS, just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
se7

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Inspector of Coal and Petroleum Oil, appointed and commissioned by the Governor under the Act of Assembly of April 4th, 1873, hereby gives notice to all vendors and dealers in Illuminating Oil, manufactured from Petroleum and its products, that he is ready to inspect and brand any of the Oils aforesaid, and that any party selling Oils below 110 degrees fire test subjects himself to heavy penalties, and that by the provisions of said act the fire test must be ascertained by the undersigned inspector.

J. L. FORSAITH,
Seventh street and Duquesne Way.
PITTSBURGH, May 23, 1873. my29-d77

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
At 6¼c. Black Grenadines, very cheap.
At 12½c. Black Grenadines.
At 8⅓c. Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¼. Bleached Muslin.
AT 31 CENTS.
New Wash Poplins,
SUMMER SHADES, VERY LOW.
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Housekeeping Goods!
A new and fine stock of
Cornices,
Lace Curtains,
Window Shades,
Netting, &c., &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Glove Department.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have just opened an unequaled assortment of
SUMMER GLOVES,
In Silk and Lisle Fabrics,
Being superior in make to any heretofore offered. As shapely and neat-fitting as kid.
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Gloves, 1, 2 and 3 Buttons.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 1, 2 and 3 Buttons.
Ladies' Round and Square Lisle Thread Gauntlets.
Ladies' Oxford and Neapolitan Gloves.
Ladies' White Lisle Gloves.
A Very Choice Line of
Ladies' Fine Calf and Doe Gauntlets, stitched and plain.
Ladies' Gloves from 15c. per pair and upward.
Children's Taffeta Silk Gloves, in white, light and dark colors, 1 and 2 Buttons.
Children's White and Colored Lisle and Thread Gloves, 1 and 2 Button.
Children's Lisle Thread Gauntlets.
Children's Gloves from 10c. per pair upward.
Men's Lisle Thread Gloves, plain and leather faced.
Men's Fine Taffeta Silk Gloves.
Men's Leather Driving Gloves.
Men's White Cotton and Lisle Gloves.
Men's Buck Military Gauntlets.
Men's Kid, Dog and Doe Skin Gloves.
Also a full assortment of ALEXANDRE, HARRIS, SEAMLESS, COURVOUSIER and other makes KID GLOVES, in all standard and new shades possible to be had, from 1 to 6 Buttons.
RETAIL STORES.

Library Gift Concert.
A Full Drawing Certain.
$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.
10,000 Cash Gifts Paid in Full.
$100,000 for Only 10.
Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets yet on hand. The Concert and distribution advertised for April 8th is, therefore, postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.
At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:
LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift			$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift			50,000
One Grand Cash Gift			25,000
One Grand Cash Gift			20,000
One Grand Cash Gift			10,000
One Grand Cash Gift			5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500	each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400	each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300	each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200	each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100	each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10	each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash			$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:
OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.
This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full; and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.
R. S. VEECH, Cashier.
The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in Greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.
The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves $5, and quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.
The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st, Music by orchestral band. 2d, Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3, Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th, Music by orchestral band. 5th, Explanatory remarks by President. 6th, Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th, Music by orchestral band. 8th, Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th, Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th, Grand orchestral concert.
The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.
The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4 Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.
For full particulars send for circulars.
Thos. E. Bramlette,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.
For tickets and information apply to GILDENFENNY & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL.
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,) PITTSBURGH.

Caperton's Dining Rooms,
60 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its season. Meals from 6:30 A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M.

LIME—
200 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 " Fremont White Lime;
100 " Eastern White Lime;
Sand—50 bbls White sand, for sale by
J. W. [illegible]FIELD,
116 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE
DEPARTMENT.
Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russian Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes.
DRESS GOODS.
Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.
BAZAAR PATTERNS.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

April 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 938,540 11
Overdrafts	1,744 28
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	800,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	89,341 81
Due from other National Banks	47,315 74
Due from other Banks and Bankers	41,058 39
Banking House	146,536 19
Other Real Estate	25,000 00
Current Expenses	5,177 56
Taxes Paid	4,929 50
Premiums	20,000 00
Cash Items	51,412 22
Exchanges for Clearing House	71,903 66
Bills of other National Banks	90,000 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	2,243 00
Legal Tender Notes	283,800 00
	$2,711,904 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	237,131 67
Discount	16,269 72
Exchange	3,261 93
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	633,400 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,405 50
Individual Deposits	940,950 51
Due to National Banks	51,256 36
Due to other Banks and Bankers	25,024 43
	$2,711,904 94

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, John Scott, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1873.
J. S. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
R. H. HARTLEY,
ISAAC JONES,
WILLIAM REA, } Directors.
jn2

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, on

April 25th, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,136,369 42
Overdrafts	19,180 73
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts	81,032 94
Due from National Banks	14,570 99
Due from State Banks and Bankers	13,037 22
Banking House	93,850 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,380 97
Current Expenses	3,656 99
Taxes paid	5,614 19
Cash Items (including stamps)	9,048 24
Exchanges for Clearing House	56,449 76
Bills of National Banks	25,800 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	338 35
Legal Tender Notes	253,796 00
	$2,618,365 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	115,000 00
Discounts, Exchange and Interest	40,271 78
National Bank Circulation outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,412 00
Individual Deposits	568,441 39
Due to National Banks	1,401 93
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,326 83
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	80,740 76
	$2,618,365 60

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, 1873.
Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL REA,
GEO. W. HAILMAN,
J. W. CHALFANT, Directors.
jn2

ALLEGHENY CAR
AND
Transportation Co.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly.
Capital Stock..............$100,000
Privilege to Increase to..............500,000
SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARROTT, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.
The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:
First—That of a "Transportation Company" or Fast Freight Line.
Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals.
Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.
In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000; about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and additional information may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.
S. M. KIER, 369 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARROTT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitts.

DR. WHITTIER.
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.
MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 15 cents each. Both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE
Best Sewer Pipe in the World
IS MANUFACTURED BY THE
AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.
From a compound of the celebrated Clays of Summit county, Ohio, carefully prepared, securing a HIGHLY VITRIFIED and compact body, as durable as Glass.
Reference as to quality is made to the City Engineer of Chicago, where the Pipe manufactured at the Works of this Company has been in use for seventeen years. Reference is also made to the City Engineers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
A LARGE STOCK OF PIPE, with the best style of Fittings, from 3 to 24 inches in calibre, with Socket or Ring Joints for conducting water or sewers, constantly on hand at the branch offices of the Company, corner PENN AVENUE and TENTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET, Allegheny, Pa.
Also a full stock of Superior Flue Linings, Chimney Flues and Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Tile. Rosendale and Louisville Cements.
Send or call for Price List.
C. G. McMILLEN,
Manufacturers' Agent.
ap7

Second Hand Scales.
3 400 lb Portable Scales, Fairbanks.
1 2,500 lb Rolling Mill Scales, Davis.
2 4,000 lb Rolling Mill Scales, Fairbanks.
3 Pig Metal Scales, Novelty Works.
1 2,500 lb Dorman Scales, Novelty Works.
1 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Fairbanks.
1 10 Ton Wagon Scales, Kegee.
1 30 Ton Track Scales, Richie Bros.
The above are all in good condition and will be sold low.
W. A. McCLURG,
Agent Howe's Standard Scales,
63 Wood street.
ap29:m11

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING—THE first of the season, just out of smoke. Just received, and for sale by the keg or dozen, at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, of Pittsburgh, at the close of business,

APRIL 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 881,645 26
Overdrafts		2,979 88
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		404,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$24,396 47	
Due from other Nat. B'ks	73,885 01	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,135 86	
		100,417 34
Real Estate	$43,986 97	
Office Fixtures	2,368 80	
		46,355 77
Expenses	$7,655 45	
Taxes	3,513 04	
		11,168 49
Exchanges for Clearing House	$37,131 11	
Remittances, Checks and Revenue Stamps	53,649 44	
National Bank Notes	43,217 00	
Fractional Currency	1,763 93	
Legal Tender Notes	201,733 00	
		338,390 38
		$1,787,656 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	$100,000 00	
Discount	36,037 72	
Premium and Exchange	5,231 31	
Profit and Loss	11,711 13	
Interest	6,450 16	
		159,330 32
Circulation		356,750 00
Individual Deposits	$84,867 22	
Due National Banks	138,180 67	
Due other Banks and Bankers	59,528 00	
		772,573 90
		$1,787,656 13

I, Wm. Steinmeyer, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of May, 1873.
GEO. T. OLIVER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. E. SCHMERTZ,
L. MORGANSTERN,
GEO. D. McGREW,
Directors.
jn2

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

APRIL 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,010,579 71
Overdrafts		7,639 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		15,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$166,676 20	
Due from National Banks	7,596 87	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	25,467 95	
		199,741 12
Banking House		20,113 25
Other Real Estate		23,663 07
Current Expenses		4,371 61
Taxes Paid		4,563 06
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	$ 1,037 81	
Exchanges for Clearing House	74,401 62	
Bills of National Banks	28,748 00	
Bills of State Banks	914 00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	615 99	
Legal Tender Notes	188,410 90	
		293,124 42
		$2,107,379 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund		162,000 00
Exchange	$ 9,061 40	
Interest	21,226 46	
		30,287 86
National Bank Circulation outstanding		437,075 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding		5,165 00
Dividends Unpaid		1,848 50
Individual Deposits	$956,894 99	
Due to National Banks	7,554 74	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	6,551 95	
		971,002 68
		$2,107,379 04

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, 1873.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
D. R. GALWAY,
R. H. RURIE,
R. F. SMITH,
Directors.
my31

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business,

APRIL 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,833,363 69
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		225,000 00
Other Stocks		5,443 75
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$20,054 25	
Due from National Banks	18,320 53	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	16,958 28	
		215,333 08
Banking House		137,000 00
Current Expenses		1,122 71
Cash Items	$ 12,285 71	
Exchanges for Clearing House	92,001 15	
Bills of National Banks	5,635 00	
Fractional Currency	5,496 54	
Legal Tender Notes	330,000 00	
		443,978 40
		$3,003,142 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund		240,210 84
Circulation Outstanding		270,000 00
Due to National Banks	26,154 12	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	22,231 49	
Individual Deposits	1,5[illegible]2,516 14	
		1,992,931 75
		$3,003,142 61

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of May, 1873.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ALEXANDER SPEER,
W. K. NIMICK,
JOHN WILSON, } Directors.
my31

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

APRIL 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 863,734 06
Overdrafts		2,962 29
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		250,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$109,221 76	
Due from other National Banks	10,334 94	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	14,686 00	
		134,242 70
Banking House	43,899 18	
Furniture and fixtures	2,126 16	
		46,025 34
Current expenses	6,334 72	
Interest Paid	11,416 14	
Taxes paid	3,098 48	
		20,849 34
Cash items	2,930 73	
Exchanges for Clearing House	22,815 98	
Bills of other National Banks	25,175 00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	566 23	
Specie, viz: Coin	141 38	
Legal Tender Notes	176,430 00	
		228,069 32
		$1,547,888 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 250,000 00
Surplus fund		115,000 00
Discount and Interest	$43,829 91	
Exchange and Premiums	2,580 91	
Profit and Loss	976 91	
		47,387 73
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		225,000 00
Individual deposits	$691,910 22	
Due to National Banks	12,691 87	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	85,791 13	
Cashier's checks outstanding	107 00	
		910,500 32
		$1,547,888 05

State of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, } ss.
I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1873.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
J. F. HAVEKOTTE,
JOS. LANG,
E. H. MYERS, } Directors.
my30

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

APRIL 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,189,227 92
Overdrafts	2,394 92
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	2,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	104,382 15
Due from National Banks	19,505 37
Due from State Banks and Bankers	8,755 25
Banking House	32,763 61
Current Expenses	8,647 78
Taxes paid	4,193 10
Cash Items	12,768 58
Exchanges for Clearing House	51,852 77
Bills of other National Banks	46,300 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	970 94
Coin on hand	1,600 00
Legal Tenders	125,000 00
	$2,116,343 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund		158,840 41
Interest and Exchange		32,392 53
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		450,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		1,666 73
Individual Deposits	$513,183 93	
Due to National Banks	95,633 85	
Due State Banks and Bankers	970 30	
		609,788 08
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,233 94
Rediscounts		41,500 00
		$2,116,343 69

State of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, } ss.
I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, 1873.
GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. A. BERRY,
FR. RAHM,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
Directors.
jn2

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business,

APRIL 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,047,266 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	112,166 23
Due from National Banks	20,233 23
Due from other banks and bankers	21,110 99
Banking house	30,000 00
Current expenses	3,271 68
Taxes paid	2,032 81
Cash items	2,449 77
Exchanges for Clearing House	90,416 38
Bills of National Banks	12,746 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,050 00
Specie, viz.: coin	1,137 60
Legal Tender Notes	140,000 00
	$1,776,618 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	300,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Profit and Loss	22,131 38
National Bank Circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,590 00
Individual deposits	840,186 26
Due to National Banks	30,658 35
Due to other banks and bankers	13,442 57
	$1,776,618 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, 1873.
E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JOHN McDEVITT,
CHAS. ARBUCKLE, } Directors.
jn2

ORDINANCES.

[No. 57.]

AN ORDINANCE—Amending City Code, Title Markets, Section Sixth.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the city code, section six, title markets, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. The market house east of Market street shall be appropriated as follows, viz.: the upper story shall be known as the City Hall, and shall be under control of the Superintendent of Markets, who may lease the same for concerts or such public meetings as may be proper. The lower story shall be devoted to the sale of butcher's meat. The space outside to fruit and vegetable stands. The market house west of Market street shall be appropriated as follows, viz.: the third story to Council Chambers and committee rooms. The second story to stands for sale of poultry, butter, eggs, and the like, and the lower story to the sale of butcher's meat, and the space on side to fruit and vegetable stands: provided that any portion [illegible] by butchers may be appropriated at the discretion of the market committee. The stalls and stands in the Ninth ward Market shall be appropriated at the discretion of the Market Committee: provided, however, that Councils shall have the power by resolution to make such disposition of said City Hall and the third story of said Western Market House as to them may seem best for the interest of said city.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 338, May 14, 1873. my31

[No. 51.]

AN ORDINANCE—To Prevent the Obstruction of Fire Plugs.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to obstruct the street in front of any fire plug, or in any way prevent easy and rapid access of the apparatus of the Fire Department to any plug or plugs in the city of Pittsburgh, and any person, persons or corporation so interfering, obstructing or preventing the speedy use in any manner, or at any time, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Ordinance, and it is hereby made the duty of the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer and Foremen of Companies of the Fire Department, who may observe or learn of such obstructions, to forthwith make information before the Mayor, Deputy Mayor or any Alderman of the city, and upon the conviction of such person, persons or corporation for violating the provisions of this Ordinance, the officer before whom information was made shall impose a fine of not less than Five Dollars and not more than Fifty Dollars. Said fine to be recoverable as other fines in favor of the city of Pittsburgh are now by law recoverable.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 349, May 14, 1873.

[No. 61.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Jane street from Nineteenth street to Union street, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose.

WHEREAS, The owners of a majority in interest of the property abutting upon that portion of Jane street extending from Nineteenth street to Union street desiring to avail themselves of the privileges contained in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, having presented their petition to the Councils of the said city, expressing such desire, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that that portion of said Jane street extending from Nineteenth street to Union street, be graded, paved and curbed, and for that purpose an election for Commissioners is hereby authorized as provided in said act, and the supplements thereto, and August Ammon, Dom. Tumseh and Harrison [illegible] are hereby appointed officers to hold the election, and all the provisions of the said Act, and the supplements thereto shall be, and are hereby applied to said Jane street improvement, changing the same so far as to make them conform to said improvement.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 2d day of May A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Volume 3, Page 354, the 15th day of May, 1873.

No. 80.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on south side of Butler street, from Forty-fourth street to Forty-second Street Sewer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Pipe sewer twenty (20) inches in diameter, on south side of Butler street, from Forty-fourth street to connect with the sewer on Forty-second street; and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto; and the cost and expenses of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 353, 14th day of May, 1873.

No. 75.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Penn avenue, from Butler street to Thirty-third street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Brick sewer four (4) feet in diameter, on Penn avenue, from Butler street to connect with the sewer on Thirty-third (33d) street; and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Council relative to the same. The cost and expenses of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 363, 16th day of May, 1873. my31

[No. 73.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a sewer on Clark street, from Miller street to Elm street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a pipe sewer twenty inches in diameter, on Clark street, from Miller street to connect with sewer on Elm street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto and, the ordinances of Councils relative to the same. The cost and expenses of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 361, this 16th day of May, 1873.

(No. 47.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Construction of a Sewer on Fourteenth (14) street, from Spring alley to Allegheny river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Pipe sewer twenty (20) inches in diameter, on Fourteenth (14) street, from Spring alley to the Allegheny river, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and ordinances of Council relative to the same. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance, at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 367, May 13, 1873.

No. 65.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Twenty-fifth street (South Side), from southerly line of Water street, to Josephine street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Twenty-fifth (South Side) street, from southerly line of Water street, to Josephine street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 357, May 15th, 1873. my31

[No. 67.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the grading of Gregory street, from Brownsville avenue to property line of Hogl and Bohry.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the Grading of Gregory street, from Brownsville avenue to the property line of Hogl and Bohry, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 358, May 13, 1873. my31

[No. 66.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Larkins alley from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Larkins alley from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 2d day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 357, May 15, 1873.

"THE CHINESE QUESTION."

A Word About That Speech—The Criticisms Upon It—What Dr. Wallace Did Say—A Verbatim Report of His Remarks—A Fair Hearing for All Sides.

A few days ago a communication appeared in our columns, in criticism of a speech made by Dr. J. W. Wallace, ex-Congressman at Beaver Falls, in reference to the Chinese question. As the article alluded to, was rather severe in its statements and was a "view from one side" the friends of the speaker, think it but fair that what he did say, should be reported in order that he may stand before the people on the same ground as his critic—a very natural request, to which we herewith accede. The remarks of Mr. Wallace, were as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am much gratified to meet this evening with so many citizens of this new and enterprising town of Beaver Falls. Although a comparative stranger to most of you, yet I have always felt more than an ordinary interest in the welfare and prosperity of your city. To the Irishman there is no blade of grass so green as that which grows upon the sward of his own native Emerald Isle. To the Englishman, there are no flowers so fragrant, and landscape so beautiful, as those of his merry old England. To the Italian there are no skies so bright, and no sunsets so gorgeous, as those to be seen in his own sunny Italy. In imagination, at least, there is to every man a magic charm that lingers about and surrounds the home of his birth, and makes it the dearest spot on the face of the earth, being to him, as it were, enchanted ground; hence, as I have said, I feel a special interest in the welfare of your city, for within a few squares of where I now address you, my eyes first saw the light of day, so that, Mr. President, I stand before you this evening, as one of your "old inhabitants."

I did not, however, come here to night to tell you where I was born, for it does not make much difference where I was born, or where any man was born, so that our lives are spent in usefulness, and that while we are here, we "act well our part, for there all the honor lies."

My object in coming here was to talk to you a little while about another matter. A subject in which you all have a particular interest, and which is known as the Chinese Question, and which, in my estimation, is a great and important question, not to you alone, but to the whole country. Before proceeding to discuss the subject I wish to clear away the fog that appears in some degree to obscure the question, so that we may have a clearer view and a more intelligent insight into the merits of the question. Allow me, then, to say that I disapprove of the tone and character of the resolutions passed by the meeting held in the city of New Castle, and your resolutions are open to the same objections. There must be something embodied in a resolution more than a threat, before it will obtain the sanction and endorsement of the people. The American people do not scare worth a fig. You may resolve, and re-resolve, that you will not use or purchase any article produced by Chinese labor; but, so long as the manufacturer can, by the employment of Coolie labor, undersell others in the markets of the country, your resolution will pass for nought. It is but a skirmish in the rifle-pits, instead of an assault upon the fortress. You must put this question upon a higher plane. The case must in itself possess some intrinsic merit before it will receive the sympathy and command the respect of the thinking and intelligent men.

Neither do I wish to array labor against capital, as though there was a material antagonism existing between them, which is not the case. In my judgment there is a mutual dependence of one upon the other, and if rightly adjusted, there should be a reciprocity of interest. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the relation between capital and labor is in an *abnormal* condition. These *lock-outs* on the part of the capitalists, and *strikes* on the part of the laborers, and the recent war that is being waged in the West by the grain producers against the railroad monopolies, are but manifestations of the truth I utter. The sooner we look this matter squarely in the face, and give the subject a careful consideration, the better for all parties.

Another point to which I wish to refer is, that we have no fight to make against the Chinese particularly. If John Chinaman wishes to immigrate to the United States of his own accord, and cast his lot amongst us, let him come; at the same time we do think our country would not be materially benefited by his coming, as he brings nothing with him but his chop-sticks and his joss-gods, yet if he comes here as a man to better his condition, I say we have no particular objection. What we do object to, and what we do protest against is his "manner" of coming, in being "brought" here by "contract" and as an article of "speculation."

The question then is, as I comprehend it, should the Government of the United States permit the importation of Coolie laborers, brought here under contract and for speculation, whether Chinese, Japanese, Javanese, Australians or Fegees, and allow them to be placed in our work shops and manufacturing establishments, in competition to the intelligent American laborer and mechanic? I say No. Because it is radically wrong in principle, and in policy would be ruinous to the well-being and happiness of the whole people of this country. The traffic in Coolie laborers is assuming vast proportions, and in all its bearings is scarcely less abominable than the African slave trade itself. It may be a startling assertion to many of you, but it is nevertheless true, that a large number of vessels have been built and fitted out in the United States expressly for this trade, and that those piratical vessels, for I can call them by no other name, under the protection of the American colors, run into the ports of Macao and Canton, and the poor Chinaman, under the manipulations of Ah Sin, or Ah Chuck, are deluded on board and carried away, ignorant of their destination, and without security for their labor or freedom. It is true that our Government, by law, requires a certificate from the American Consul that the emigration is voluntary; but the law is winked at or not heeded. The trade is not only carried on to our own shores, but is becoming an extensive traffic to the West Indies, and to the South American States. But to whatever countries the Coolies are taken, they are all conveyed out of Chinese ports under American colors, and it is only when the vessels get out to sea that they haul down the stars and stripes and run up some other national colors.

Frequently we get the news that a shipload of *Chinese emigrants* have mutinized and murdered the officers of the vessel—and men sit in their easy chairs, read the account, and are horrified at the perfidious acts of those wicked Celestials, when, in fact, those poor deluded mortals had been abducted from their homes, and taken away by force to be doomed to a life of servitude in a foreign land, and the mutiny was nothing more than those ignorant men, realizing to some extent their situation, and feeling that they had the advantage in their superiority of numbers, rose in their might, and asserting their rights of manhood, took their case into their own hands and punished the oppressors, which, under other circumstances, would have been commended as an act of heroism. I do not overdraw the picture; they are notorious facts, and in the face of those facts we are gravely told that there is nothing in this Chinese question—that we are making a "mountain out of a mole hill." Gentlemen, I tell you nay! it is historic truth, and involves a question which should commend itself to the attention of every thoughtful man in this country. In 1620, when that Dutch vessel landed in the waters of the James river with the first importation of African slaves, and sold twenty slaves to the planters of Virginia, it was no doubt considered a small thing at that time; but human slavery increased until from that small beginning it became an overshadowing evil in the land, and for many years dictated the policy of the Government—and before it could be eradicated, shook our republic to its very centre, and drenched the land in blood. The Roman motto—"*Obsta principiis*"—oppose beginnings—is a correct policy, and should be applied at once to this detestable traffic in Coolie laborers.

Again, this question of importation of Coolies is important, because it injuriously affects home labor. The great question before the American people this day is this question of labor; I referred to it briefly in the remarks I made at the meeting in New Castle, and endeavored then to show that labor constituted the wealth of a nation, and consequently should receive the care and protection of the government. That it is upon this principle that we claim that Congress, the law-making power of the United States, has the *right* to make and enforce tariff laws. I never understood by what principle of right and justice one nation could impose duties upon the importations of another, for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the State; but when imposed to protect its own industries, the principle becomes plain and intelligible, and the question of revenue becomes incidental. We are not, however, discussing the tariff question, only so far as it has a bearing upon the question before us. In the old world wealth has been accumulating for centuries, and money can be had at very low rates. Machinery has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and the great mass of the people are so poor that they are compelled to work for wages which afford them a bare subsistence. The extent of this poverty is fearful. That great and good man, Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died at Beyrout on his way home from his missionary tour of inspection around the world, says in his letters of travels, that he had seen enough in his journeyings through Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany, Norway and Sweden, to satisfy him that there were in those countries millions of people, whose daily prayers were for means to take them and their children to the United States, but who were doomed to remain where they were, in hopeless poverty. In this country, where we have a large public domain, and which is accessible to every one, men will not toil from morning till night for a mere subsistence, for that can be obtained by the culture of a few acres of land, and with less labor. With these decided advantages in his favor, the European manufacturer can undersell us in the markets of the world, and in fact can bring his wares and fabrics to our very doors, and undersell us at home. Our Government, in order to foster and protect American industry against this foreign competition, imposed by law, duties upon goods and wares imported into this country. These tariff laws were intended to protect both the manufacturer and the laborer. The capitalist was enabled thereby to make a fair profit for himself, and at the same time pay the laborer and mechanic fair wages, so that they might be enabled to surround themselves with many of the comforts of life, and to educate their children so as to fit them for the better discharge of the responsible duties incumbent upon them as American citizens. Another advantage gained by this policy was, that by developing the manufacturing interests of the country the number of consumers was increased, and a home market was created so that the agriculturalist found a good and reliable market for the products of his farm, and all classes of people were mutually benefited in the result. If this be the true idea of protection, and the capitalist is to have the advantage of a tariff, to protect him against the cheap labor of the old country, and at the same time be allowed to import Coolie laborers from China and place them in his workshops to the detriment and injury of the intelligent mechanic, then the advantages accruing become *lopsided*, and is clearly a case of "buzzard" all the time, so far as the poor mechanic is concerned. Besides, if our workshops are filled with those chopsticks who live upon rice, no consumers will be found for the products of the farm, and the farmer will suffer as well as the mechanic. This question, you see, is one that is far reaching in its bearings, and plucks up by the roots the principle of a protective tariff.

Another point that suggests itself to my mind is this, that by the importation of such laborers, the strength of the State is thereby materially weakened. I dissent from the constabulary idea of Government—that it is nothing but a police arrangement for the punishment of offenders, and the enforcement of contracts. These are but the lower functions of Government. The end of Government is the good of mankind, and that Government is best administered when it produces the greatest good to the greatest number; ours is pre-eminently a Government of the people, for the people, by the people. Each and every citizen should feel that his interest and happiness are as well cared for as can possibly be done, having a proper regard for the general welfare of the whole. Feeling that he has this care and reward bestowed upon him, he manifests a just pride in his government and becomes strongly attached to its interest and perpetuity, and the State thereby becomes strengthened in all its parts. It is said that "'tis glorious to die for one's country;" but when the citizen is willing to die for his country, he must love it better than his own life. No man is willing to die for his country when he feels that a great wrong has been done him by his country, which should have cared for him and protected him. Whenever the government permits a great injury to be done to any class of her citizens, she alienates that class from herself, and becomes weaker just in proportion to their numbers and the extent of the alienation. This is, I think, a sound proposition. Now, let us apply the principle to the case in hand. The trying scenes through which our country so recently passed, are not, and must not be forgotten. Our Government was strained to its utmost limits to maintain its existence, and more than once the issue hung in an even balance. If the people of the North had not exhibited a loyalty unprecedented in history all would have been lost, and the light of Republicanism throughout the world would have gone back into darkness. The cause of freedom, however, triumphed, and our free Government was saved; but the cost was fearful. Thousands of millions of treasure were expended, and three hundred thousand brave men died that our free institutions should live. Hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers and war-worn veterans were saved from the carnage of the battle-field and were permitted to return to their homes and families. These men have again assumed their peaceful occupations; but who can forget but that they did the State some service, and deserve from the world a blessing? If, then, this Chinese scheme is right, speculators may go to China and abduct Coolie laborers and bring them to our shores, and the capitalist be allowed to put them into his workshops, and say to the veteran soldier, "You must stand aside and let the 'Heathen Chinee' have your place, because I can hire him for less wages." Would this be right? Would this be just? No! No! A thousand times No! The man who will advocate such policy does not deserve the name of an American. Aye, more, and I say this in your ears quietly, you will find him to have belonged to that class known as the stay-at-home brigade, when his country was in danger. If it be right to bring those people into the workshops of Beaver Falls, it would be right to bring them into every town and city in the whole land. Supposing that to be done, and everywhere the American mechanic and American soldier should be thrust to the wall; and suppose that the tocsin of war should again sound in the land, and the Government should again call for men to come to her aid, who would spring to arms to defend your liberties? The Chinese? The soldier scarred from wounds received in former battles, and whom you had thrust out of your workshops, because he wanted a compensation for his labor that would enable him to feed and clothe his family? How could you ask him? Gentlemen, you see the wrong. You see now it would weaken the Government.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE.

Not high raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate,
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-born baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No! MEN! high-minded MEN!
Men who their duties know.
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain.

This is what constitutes the strength, the greatness and the glory of a State.

Mr. President, there need to be no great trouble about this matter, if the people go about to remedy it in the right way. The people own this Government. They are the sovereign power in this Government. It was gotten up upon an American plan. The American people took out the patent for it. It was the first of the kind ever made. There have been but two forms of Government gotten up. One of them is an American form, based on the principle of equality of all men before the law and in the sight of God. The other, the old pattern based on the doctrine that one man is born to rule and another man born to obey, or the divine right of kings. All forms of Government which the world has ever seen excepting the Theocracy, were but modifications of those two radical primitive ideas. The doctrine of the divine rights of kings is as old as history, and was so assiduously inculcated by the crowned heads of the old world that it became engraved in the very hearts and bones of the people, and as a corollary to that doctrine came the divine rights of government, and the establishment of a State Church, so that a man had to get to Heaven up through the government. But on the 4th of July, 1776, in the State House, in Philadelphia, our fathers announced to the world a new theory, and declared "that all men are born equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and to secure those rights, government was instituted among men, deriving its just power from the consent of the governed." These great men reached forward and in one mighty grasp seized, as it were, the government as it stood between man and his God, and hurled it behind them, and stripped it of its divine rights, and placed those rights where they properly belong, in the man himself. I cannot dwell on this wonderful achievement of man, and refer to it simply to say, that the American people have a great mission to fulfill—that we have a higher civilization to develop and to work out, than the world has yet seen. The work must be onward and upward. We must educate the masses, for the advancement and perpetuity of our free institutions depend upon the intelligence of the people. The importation of these ignorant Chinese does not accord with this higher civilization; it would be a canker on the body politic, and must not be permitted to extend its baleful influence upon our free institutions. It is at best but a miserable system of peonage, and like its elder sister—African slavery—will bring disgrace and ruin upon the country. Agitate then this question, and let the people everywhere understand that it is a question of national importance; discuss it in all its bearings in public journals; bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and send petition after petition asking for a prohibition of the traffic. Present again the wrong to the proprietors of your cutlery works, and, as reasonable men, as I think they are, they may reconsider their former action. Go to work calmly, but earnestly, and with public sentiment strongly in your favor, you will accomplish much. Remember that "he who would be free, must himself first strike the blow."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Meeting of the Commission To-day—Speculations Concerning the Matter.

This morning the Commission appointed by the Legislature at its last session to look into the matter of the desired removal of the Western Penitentiary, will hold a meeting at City Hall, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing and preparing for their duties. The names of the gentlemen composing the commission we published a few days ago. They are merely authorized to ascertain the probable cost of the removal, the best site for a new building, whether the removal in any event is expedient, and the kind of a new institution that should be erected in case a removal is decided upon.

The movement for the removal commenced some years ago, and has since been gaining strength for several reasons. Chief among these is the fact that the people of Allegheny are rather desirous that such an obstruction to their Park should be taken away as soon as possible. Then it is desired by the Board of Inspectors generally, who have daily demonstrations of the insufficiency of the present building to accommodate the convicts. Already it is very much crowded, and prison discipline is thereby very much interfered with—if not rendered almost impossible. It is argued that the prison in less than five years will have to be made larger, but in its present location this is impossible. The Prison Inspectors, too, all being in full sympathy with the advance of humanitarian ideas, believe that a different system than that now in force, ought to be adopted—their desire being to adopt the congregated system, which is with the present contracted building, rendered impossible. These are reasons which weigh very heavily against the institution, and will, in the end, lead to its removal, if that is not immediately decided upon.

There was a talk at one time of having the Penitentiary removed and a building for the Western University put in its place, but that is not within the province of the Commission as has been erroneously supposed. The only question with them is the removal, and after that the city of Allegheny, which owns the site, will settle as to how it shall be occupied.

The cost of the removal and the erection of a new prison has been variously estimated at from one to two millions dollars—all depending on the character of the new house. Already sites have been offered at Monongahela City, New Castle, Connellsville, and other rural towns, with others to hear from.

Prize Packages Forbidden.

It will be grateful intelligence to travelers upon the Pennsylvania railroad that the general manager of that line has forbidden the sale of prize packages and gift confectionary on the cars of the company by the news agents. The example thus set should be followed by the officers of all the other railroads in the country. The prize package business is a nuisance, and, in a small way, a systematic swindle. No purchaser gets the worth of his money or anything like it, and it is a continual offence to passengers who do not care to make such pecuniary ventures to have greasy and sticky parcels of candy thrown into their laps a dozen times during a short journey by persistent and vociferous urchins. Possibly there are persons upon every train who have a desire to make purchases of this description, but the number of these is necessarily small, and it is entirely absurd that the large majority of travelers should suffer annoyance for the sake of accommodating them.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

TWICE MARRIED.

Arrest of One of Fayette County's Gay Lothario's on a Charge of Bigamy—An Interesting Little Story.

Yesterday forenoon a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from Thos. Hadden, of Uniontown, Pa., asking the arrest of a man named Samuel A. Clarke, who, it was alleged, had jumped his bail there and would arrive here on the forenoon train on the Connellsville railroad. He was described in the telegram as being about twenty-five years of age, six feet six inches tall, and wearing chin whiskers. The charge against him is bigamy. Detectives Wilmot and Pender, immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch, went to the depot and arrested their man as soon as he stepped off the train. He submitted to the arrest without any remonstrance, although expressing the greatest astonishment at being taken into custody. Mr. Hadden was telegraphed to that Clarke had been nabbed, and he replied, stating that he had sent an officer to bring him to Uniontown. Clarke was in the meantime committed to the central station house to await the arrival of the constable, who reached here last night, and who will leave with his prisoner this morning. It appears that over a year ago Clark got into some difficulty in Uniontown with a young lady named Miss Annie E. Moore. They took a trip together, and while in this city were married by Alderman McMasters. They returned to Uniontown, and from all appearances, the relationship between them was no more intimate than before their tour together. No one in that quiet old burg knew that they had plighted faith at the altar of Hymen. A year glided by, and Clarke no doubt thinking that his wife could not prove that they had been wedded, last week concluded to take unto himself another wife, and accordingly on the 20th instant he was again married, and this time to Miss Sallie Craig, who however was ignorant of the deception he was practicing on her. Although Clarke may have destroyed the certificate of his marriage with Miss Moore, all record of the transaction is not lost, for in the registration department of the Board of Health of this city, is recorded, the union of Samuel A. Clarke of Uniontown, Pa., to Miss Annie E. Moore, of the same place, the ceremony being performed by Alderman McMasters, on the 16th of May, 1872. Clarke, in company with Detective Wilmot and a GAZETTE reporter, examined the record yesterday afternoon, and when the prisoner found his wedding there, in black and white, he was astonished almost beyond measure, dropping the expression "well, I guess my cake is dough." He is a saddler and harness maker by trade and drives a thriving business in Uniontown. He says that he did not leave with the intention of jumping his bail but came to the city to attend to some business and proposed returning home on the afternoon train. It was only on Tuesday that he was arrested in Uniontown on a charge of bigamy, and held in $1,000 bail for trial at court. He is not by any means what would be called a man of prepossessing appearance, but he has been successful in ruining two girls who have always borne the best reputations and who belong to the most respectable families of Fayette county.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Smoky Island Again—An Error Corrected—Some Reminiscences of the Past—The Flood of '32.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of Tuesday, the 27th, regarding Smoky Island affairs, we were astonished to see old Zenas Neal mentioned as a colored man, a squatter on the island. This is quite a mistake. Mr. Neal was a well-known resident of the old South ward, living in that part better known as Scotch Hill, his occupation being that of a carter. His principal hauling was sand and gravel, supplying pavers with these articles. He was noted in his time for having fine large horses, his being among the best to be seen on the streets. He had quite a family of sons and daughters. One of the daughters married a man named William Johnston, a machinist and engine builder. We presume the great deposit of sand and gravel, of which the island was principally composed, drew Neal's attention to it, and we remember distinctly at the time a report that he had purchased it. Mr. Johnston, his son-in-law, built on the island a large wooden shop for the purpose of building engines and machinery. This was, we believe, in 1831, and considerable work in that line had been done before its destruction at the time of the flood of 1832. The writer was one of a party who crossed in a boat over the spot where the shop had stood to relieve the family of Mr. Thomas Pears, who were taken out of the second story windows. The immense body of water passing over the island, and at the fearful rate it was going at the time of our crossing, made our trip one of imminent danger, so much so that we cannot forget it. With the exception of the trees left standing at the head of the island, not a vestige of the island's former appearance was left. The surface soil to the depth of some feet was washed away. In a conversation with Mr. Johnston afterwards, in alluding to the danger we were in from the fearful current while crossing, he said there was no doubt about it, as it had carried away his anvils.

MACDONALD.

SHEDS ABLAZE.

Burning of Allegheny Valley Railroad Sheds on the Banks of the Allegheny River—Four Horses and Five Cars Destroyed.

A large fire with comparative little damage, occurred yesterday afternoon on the Allegheny river bank, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The alarm was struck from box 61, and the department promptly responded. The fire originated in a stable on the bank of the river in which were four horses. They were burned to death. From this it communicated to the freight sheds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under which were five cars; these were destroyed as were the sheds. The Company do not count their loss on the shed anything, as they were about to tear it down and put up a handsome depot. One of the cars destroyed was loaded with hay and another with scrap iron. The hay did not belong to the Company. The Company calculate that the loss by the burning of the cars will amount to about $7,000. Mr. Green, of West Virginia, owned the four horses, which were valued at $600 and were insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from an incendiary, as a boy was seen to enter the stable with a bundle of straw and a light, and shortly before the fire, leave.

In running to the fire the new truck ran against a milk wagon, on Penn avenue, but did no damage though a woman jumped or fell out of the wagon.

James Green a member of the "Eagle" was hurt about the head on Sixteenth street, by being struck with a hose coupling. He was properly cared for.

BREVITIES.

····On Sunday evening last the house of Thomas Collins, constable of Hydetown, Crawford county, was entirely destroyed by fire. The house was valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

····On Friday night last, the Bridge house, Check house and a portion of the Inclined Plane, at Monticello Furnace located in Valley township, Armstrong county, were destroyed by fire. The loss to the company will exceed four thousand dollars.

····Yesterday afternoon an old building known as the "Stone House" at Jack's Run was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $1,000. The old house was used as a station, and had withstood the storms of half a century, when a spark from a locomotive finished it.

····Mr. Harvey of Mt. Washington, while plowing, yesterday, drove his horses too near an embankment, and both animals tumbled over, a distance of twenty feet, dragging the plow with them. One escaped with slight injury but the other was injured so badly that it will probably have to be killed.

····Sheriff Bonneker, of Cambria county, assisted by a posse of police, the other day arrested Michael Dignam, James Coyle, William Freeman and John Kehoe, ringleaders of a gang of men known as the "Mollie Maguire's," for creating a disturbance and provoking a riot at Gallitzin, where a large number of laborers were engaged in the work of enlarging the tunnel. The men were all lodged in the Ebenburg jail.

····On Saturday last, Mr. R. E. Green and others were engaged cleaning out old oil wells at the Miller Farm, near Titusville, when the grabs hooked up a portion of the remains of an infant. The remaining portion of the body was afterwards fished out of the well in a decomposed state. Upon examination it was thought the infant, which was forced down a five inch casing, was about two months old at the time of its death. The affair has created considerable excitement at Miller Farm.

·····A man from the country visited Titusville the other night, and got very rudely kicked out of bed quite late, through mistake, and very unceremoniously withal. He and his wife were visiting his wife's sister, and the hostess gave to her guests the bed usually occupied by her and her husband. Hubby came home at quite a late hour, and being steamed up considerably, proceeded to retire to his virtuous couch, and behold! a man was there. Without further ceremony the man was ousted as above indicated. When the mistake was discovered the necessary explanations were made and the brothers-in-law made the matter satisfactory.

····There is to be a change of superintendency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Mr. J. D. Barton has resigned and is to be succeeded by Mr. O'Brien. The latter has been Chief Engineer of the road. Arrangements have been made to narrow guage both the track of the Atlantic & Great Western and the Erie to four feet nine and one-fourth inches. The same superintendent who reduced the narrow guage of the Baltimore & Ohio, is now in Meadville and has commenced his preparations. It is expected to have everything completed for the changes on the first day of August next. The guage of the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western is to be first changed so as to sort of post up the boys how to do it.

······"See what a stranger thinks of Pittsburgh, who gives the following "ground plan" of the city: Store—saloon—harness shop—saloon—big saloon—alley—saloon—meat shop—saloon—residence—saloon—barber pole—saloon—shoe shop—saloon—whisky shop—larger beer store—bakery—gin mill—saloon—drug store—saloon—free concert business—saloon—livery stable—saloon—beer hall—coffin store—saloon—lawyer shop—beer foundry—hotel with beer attachments—saloon, etc.,—and adds: "The above is as correct as we can make it at present, if we have omitted anything it is one or two saloons."—*Greenville Argus.*

"Street, you—(hic) 're dr—(hic) unk" reprovingly remarked an *Argus*-eyed old toper from Greenville, whose liberal potations had marvellously enlarged his vision, so that he saw undulating streets before him and seductive saloons on every side.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:lyW.

See in another column, advertisment about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

CORONER'S INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

Drowning Cases—Embankment Accident—Infanticide—Killed by the Cars.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Smith, who was drowned at the foot of Madison avenue, Allegheny, the day previous. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

A brother of Jos. Phillips, who was drowned in Chartiers creek, on Sunday, visited the Coroner yesterday, and asked that the inquest be re-opened, as he believed he was foully dealt with. The inquest will be re-opened this morning at nine o'clock.

The Coroner held an inquest on William Bedford yesterday, who was killed the day previous at Huckenstein's brick yard, in Allegheny. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Albert King, aged seven years, who was drowned off a raft in the Monongahela river. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. He resided with his parents on Edward alley, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side.

The jury in the case of Henry Fitzhubert, killed at the Union Depot, last Saturday night, rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that a watchman be placed at the tunnel and Union Depot.

A verdict of death from causes unknown was rendered in the case of the female infant found drowned, last Saturday, on the bank of the Allegheny, near the Suspension bridge.

Coroner West yesterday re-opened the inquest in the case of Henry D. Phillips, who was found drowned in Chartiers Creek on Monday morning last. Nothing new was elicited except that the deceased was with a fishing party of four young men and imbibed freely and got intoxicated. It is supposed that he laid down on the bank of the creek and fell asleep, and in that condition rolled in the water, and was unable, from his intoxicated condition, to help himself, and was drowned. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Sohn, who had died very suddenly at his boarding house, corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. It appears that the deceased had been drinking very hard of late, and had been discharged about two weeks ago for that cause. Since then he has kept continually under the influence of liquor. A verdict of "death from intemperance" was rendered. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, and a native of Germany. He was a single man.

THE TORPEDO EXPLODER.

Another Attachment Asked for by Colonel Roberts Against Alexander Hamar.

An argument was heard yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court on an application for a rule against Alexander Hamar, to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt. Hamar, it will be remembered, was twice adjudged guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey a decree enjoining him from exploding torpedoes in the oil wells, and thus infringing upon the patent of Col. E. A. L. Roberts. For the last offence he was sentenced to jail, but after his release on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May it is alleged that he again engaged in the business of exploding torpedoes. When the case came up for argument the respondent's attorneys filed an answer in which Hamar admitted that he had exploded torpedoes on the day named, but he claimed that the torpedoes used were constructed in pursuance of letters patent granted to him on April 15, 1873, and which in no way infringed upon the letters patent previously granted to Col. Roberts. He further denied that he had disregarded the order of court, but claimed that in all things he had endeavored to faithfully and honestly obey the mandates of the Court. He further averred that he had given notice that he intended to discharge the torpedoes to the counsel of Col. Roberts. After the reading of the petition for attachment, the affidavits in support of it and the defendant's answer, the argument was postponed until this morning.

DOMESTIC DISCORDS.

The Divorce Business in Court Yesterday.

The unhappiness of two families was brought to the attention of the Court yesterday by petitions in divorce presented. The first was an appeal from Mrs. Christina Lies, of Allegheny, for a severance of the hymeneal bonds which bound her to Jacob Lies. This is an old case revived. It will be remembered that Lies has attracted more than ordinary attention by his mysterious disappearance on two occasions. His wife, becoming tired of the monotony of this amusement applied for a divorce on the ground of his desertion and improper treatment, but failed to make the case out to the satisfaction of the Court, and the petition was refused. Afterward she obtained additional evidence, and the case was re-opened. Several female witnesses testified that Mr. Lies, who appears to have been of a confiding nature, at different times told them of his intention to desert Mrs. Lies. It was further related of him that he made three unsuccessful attempts with different women, to induce them to elope with him, but failed until his Melnotte romances of wealth and pleasure beyond the seas, strengthened by valuable gifts of money, jewelry, a watch, dresses, &c, gained him a victim in the person of a young girl—at least the two disappeared about the same time, and the girl had previously acknowledged to one of the witnesses her purpose of eloping.

A Dastard's Crime.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Conrady, a respectable German lady, residing on First street, Allegheny, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and made information against Frank Peterson, a young man twenty-two years of age, for practices of a revolting nature. The lady's story was, that the defendant resided with his parents in the same house with herself and family, and that by threats he succeeded about ten days ago in overcoming her two daughters, one aged ten and the other fifteen years. The children, after the accomplishment of his purpose, were prevented, through fear, from telling their mother until the fact was made known by the development of disease in the younger child.

The parents at once went before Mayor Callow and made the information as stated, upon which the accused was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

Stephen Payne Released.

Yesterday afternoon Stephen Payne, who is charged with dealing extensively in counterfeit money, was released from jail upon giving bail in the sum of $20,000. Payne, it will be remembered, was arrested in Philadelphia some time since and brought to this city, where he has since found a home with Warden Smith. Great efforts were made to secure his release, but the District Attorney refused to accept any bail outside of the district, and this was not obtained until yesterday afternoon, when a friend from Bedford county furnished the required security. Payne left immediately for his Philadelphia home.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

The Constitutional Convention

No Session on Decoration Day—County Commissioners and Auditors.

Oath of Office.

In Monday afternoon's session of the Constitutional Convention, the Oath of Office Article was under consideration. The motion of Mr. Cuyler to strike out specific provisions was agreed to, by 35 to 33, as also an amendment by Mr. J. N. Purviance.

As amended the article specifies the following as the form of oath to be taken by members of the General Assembly, all judicial, State and county officers before entering upon their offices:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth; that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the salary and mileage allowed by law, nor will I vote for or advocate any matter in which I have, or expect to have, any private interest whatever, directly or indirectly."

In the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday morning, Governor Curtin offered the following, which was adopted, by ayes 51 to nays 33:

Resolved, That as Friday, the 30th instant, is the anniversary upon which the custom of visiting and decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Republic who gave their lives that our Government might live this, Convention will not hold a session on that day.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the section offered by Mr. Buckalew, relative to the election of County Commissioners and Auditors—Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in the chair.

Mr. Mantor, of Crawford, could not support the section, and repudiated its dogmas entirely.

Mr. Wherry (Cumberland) felt that this proposition would not remedy the evil of which the gentleman from Columbia, Mr. Buckalew, complained, and he could not vote for it.

Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, followed, strongly urging the adoption of the proposition.

Mr. Lear, of Bucks, opposed the section in a lengthy argument, and was succeeded by D. W. Patterson, of Lancaster, who believed that the section was directly aimed at the liberties of the people of the Commonwealth. The minority had not a right to govern in this country; the majority should always govern in a free land.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, was opposed to all of these contrivances, and believed in the old system and the old rule of the majority governing.

Mr. Lilly, of Carbon, was in favor of the section.

Mr. Struthers, of Warren, thought the measure introduced by the Delegate from Columbia was revolutionary and diametrically opposed to the spirit of free American institutions.

GENERAL NEWS.

AT the ball at New Haven, during the recent military festivities in that city, one set in the grand quadrille contained two Governors, four ex-Governors, the General of the Army, the Lieutenant-General, three Major Generals and three Brigadiers.

MRS CORA LIVINGSTONE BARTON, widow of Thomas P. Barton, whose library Boston has just obtained, died May 21, at her residence on the Hudson. She resided for some years in Paris, where, during the Administration of Jackson, her father, Edward Livingstone, was American Minister, and her future husband Secretary of Legation.

IT is proposed in the convention now in session for the revision of the Constitution of Ohio to omit the provision exempting church property from taxation, and thus to render the property of churches liable to the same rate of taxes imposed upon the property of individuals and corporations. According to the United States statistics, there was $354,483,581 worth of church property exempt from taxation in the entire Union in 1870. Of this, Ohio contained one-tenth.

THE gentlemen of England who last year so earnestly debated the efficacy of prayer ought to read this short story, which comes from Decatur, Ill. A preacher of that place who had been blind for sixteen years, and for whom the medical men could do nothing, at last strenuously prayed for his sight, and "in one moment it was fully and permanently restored." A brother clergyman relates this tale, but strangely enough withholds the man's name, "to save the feelings of the family."

AN exchange says "an economical lady in Oberlin, O., recently engaged an old man—who has a wife and six children to support—to dig and fix her acre garden. The old man worked about a week, and on asking for his pay the 'lady' handed him a bundle which she said contained a valuable waterfall which he could sell. He took the 'fixin' to a hairdresser, and found to his chagrin that it was not worth a quarter, being an old jute concern which had done long service. He declined to go back to the lady, as he said, 'for she might poison him for the purpose of stealing his old boots.'"

Navigation on the Yellowstone River.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Major George Forsythe, of General Sheridan's staff, has just returned from a trip up the Yellowstone, and reports a complete success in establishing the fact of the navigation of that stream from Illinois to the mouth of Powder river. The exploration was determined upon some time ago for a military reason, and Gen. Sheridan directed Maj. Forsythe to attempt the ascent with a steamboat of large size used on the waters of the upper Missouri. The steamboat Key West, Capt. Grant Marsh, was selected for the duty, and after embarking a sufficient number of troops for self-defence, she left that point on the 9th of the present month. The boat drew twenty-six inches, and carried an escort and crew of one hundred sixty men. The spring usual rise had not yet occurred in the Yellowstone, and the water was lower than it had been for some years past. Without the slightest difficulty the steamer passed over the first thirty-five miles, finding an ample depth of water in the channel until she reached Stanley's shoals, where there were only twenty-two inches of water. The shoal, however, was only about forty feet in width. By the usual proper appliances the steamer forced her way through. From this time she found no difficulty in passing over the rapids. She stopped at Key West Falls, twenty-one and one-half miles from the north of the Powder river. These falls are the most difficult of any, but by the removal of two small rocks, with about six square feet of surface and of a thickness of two and one-half feet, which lie immediately in the middle of the west channel, the river will be navigable for a distance of from sixty to eighty miles beyond. Upon the crest of all the rapids there was water from four and one-half to eight feet in depth. The distance ascended was two hundred and thirty-five miles, and the time from Fort Bufort to Powder River was six and one-half days. The descent was made in five days. The Yellowstone is full of small islands, well wooded along the banks, and the bottom generally is a gravel bottom, and consequently the banks do not wash as they do in the upper Missouri. The valley is from two to twelve miles in width, and much of the soil is susceptible of cultivation.

Meeting of Supporters of the Kellogg Government.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A New Orleans special says the colored supporters of the Kellogg State Government held a large meeting at Mechanics' Institute last evening, for the purpose of arranging for the better presentation of their cause to the people of the whole country. Lieutenant Governor Antoine presided, and Governor Kellogg and several of his prominent State officials were on the platform. Speeches were made by leading colored orators of the State. Resolutions were adopted asserting that Kellogg was legally elected, and that his supporters were shamelessly abused and deprived of their rights last fall; also providing for the appointment of a committee whose duty it shall be to send North some of their ablest orators, and organize in every parish of the State a committee for the collection of evidence and the selection of witnesses, and to do everything that is necessary to remove the misapprehension in the North of the state of affairs in Louisiana, and to present Kellogg's case in the strongest light before Congress next December.

Trouble Brewing in the Coal Mines.

POTTSVILLE, May 27.—The Philadelphia Coal and Mining Company having issued an order compelling the employes in their collieries to enter the mines before seven o'clock in the morning and remain until half-past five in the evening, the men held a meeting and resolved that as the order was issued for the purpose of forcing the miners to strike in order to relieve the company of the odium of stopping, they will refuse to strike at the present time, but they give notice that at the first favorable opportunity they will resist the rules in a body. A resolution was also passed that the law laid down in the ventilation act must be strictly adhered to, and upon any infringement on said law the immediate attention of the inspector be demanded. It is reported that the miners at Indian Ridge colliery have struck, and at another colliery have turned out for increase of wages.

Captain Jack Pursued by Members of His Own Band.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL., May 28.—Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank, after a conference with General Davis and a ride through a portion of the Lava Beds, have been furnished with four days' rations, horses, Springfield rifles, and started on the trail of Capt. Jack. A proposition was made by them to kill him, or capture him with the rest of his band. Davis is satisfied of their loyalty.

Return of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

BOSTON, May 28.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, on his return home in Concord, on Tuesday, met with a cordial welcome from his fellow-townsmen, many of whom turned out in a body, and forming in procession with the school children, escorted him to his new house, which has been erected during his absence. Emerson was much surprised and gratified, and expressed, in his characteristic way, his thanks to his fellow-citizens for their kindness and sympathy at the return of an old man and his daughter.

Attempted Murder in a Prison Cell.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Last night John Crookshank, aged sixty, was arrested for intoxication, and taken to the Tenth District Police Station. John Cassidy, also intoxicated, was placed in the same cell with Crookshank. Cassidy assaulted Crookshank, and cut his throat, but was released before the fact was discovered. He was subsequently re-arrested and committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, which are believed to be mortal.

Silver Mine in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—An available silver mine is reported within one hundred miles of this city, in the western part of Washington county, covering a large area. The ore already worked indicates a valuation of four thousand dollars per ton of ore. Some of the ore has been sent to a Chicago smelting house, where it will be tested.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Excessive rains all over Kansas have raised the streams to a flood height. The Kanses river is higher than for the past five years.

—An attempt to reconsider the vote by which the local option bill was lost in the New York Legislature failed by a vote of 58 to 49.

—The thirty-third annual Convention of the Episcopal churches of the diocese of Missouri was in session in St. Louis on Wednesday.

—Sam Goldberg, a clothing merchant of Memphis, was arrested last Tuesday night for attempting to burn his store to obtain the insurance.

—The Missouri State Editorial Association met in Convention at Louisiana on Wednesday. General Louis Marmaduke delivered the annual oration.

—A Varden (Miss.) special says a fire broke out on Wednesday morning in Blackman's saloon, which, spreading rapidly, destroyed two squares.

—In the New Jersey annual Episcopal Convention at Burlington, the report of the committee favoring a division of the diocese was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

—A dispatch from Duquon, Illinois, states that J. B. Lemens, while changing cars at that place on Wednesday morning, was knocked down and robbed of seven thousand dollars.

—Last Tuesday night a white man named G. Alfred was murdered in Washington county by two negroes named George Miller Alfred and Ned Alfred. The murderers escaped on two stolen horses.

—The twelfth day's session of the United Brethren Conference was held in Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday. In the evening the delegates visited the Soldiers' Home, where they were handsomely entertained by the officers.

—The Grand Jury of St. Louis county, Mo., made a report on Wednesday, which reflects very severely upon the management of the hospitals, insane asylums and other institutions, and is causing considerable excitement.

—The Evansville *Journal* has advices from Hawesville, of the suicide, on Thuesday, of Mrs. Hedden, an elderly lady of high respectability. The act was induced by ill health and depression, caused by the death of a daughter. She strangled herself by winding a line several times about her neck.

—The trot for a purse of $2,000, at Fleetwood Park, on Wednesday, between Huntress, W. H. Allen, and J. W. Conley, attracted a large crowd. The race was won by John W. Conley in three straight heats: time 2:26, 2:24 and 2.24½. The Huntress was second in the first two heats and distanced in the last.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

1,252. Medicinal Oil—Elizabeth F. Libby, Allegheny City, Pa. Application filed April 3, 1873.

138,470. Potato-Digger—Silas Bigelow, Kirtland, Ohio. Application filed January 3, 1873

138,477. Pump—John F. Carll, Pleasantville, Pa. Application filed February 14, 1873.

138,501. Molasses-Pitcher—William C. King, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed April 8, 1873.

138,502. Jelly-Jar—William C. King, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 6, 1873.

138,503. Candy-Jar Lid—William C. King, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 5 1873.

138,514. Brake-Shoe—John W. Moffitt, Harrisburg, Pa. Application filed March 19, 1873.

138,518. Mode of Constructing Wooden Pulley-Wheels—Auguitus Newell, Erie, Pa. Application filed March 5, 1873.

138,569. Dinner-Pail—Emil C. Luks, Massillion, Ohio. Application filed April 12, 1873.

138,612. Straw-Stacking Attachment for Thrashing-Machines—William Carr, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Application filed January 29, 1873.

138,658. Machine for Making Wooden Pins—Edward C. Johnson, Williamsport, Pa. Application filed December 12, 1872.

138,693. Wagon Seat—John W. Plattenburg, Tiffin, Ohio, assignor to himself and J. G. Armstrong, same place. Application filed September 10, 1872.

138,699. Whiffletree Snap Hook—Cyrus W. Saladee, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed April 29, 1873.

138,706. Trace Detacher—William H. Stimely, Buchanan, assignor of one-half his right to William H. Doyle, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 18, 1873.

REISSUE PATENTS.

5,396. Pump—Edward Graser, Union City, Pa.—Patent No. 124,434, dated March 12, 1872. Application filed March 5, 1873.

5,399. Whiffletree Snap Hook—Cyrus W. Saladee, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Patent No. 51,089, dated November 21, 1865. Application filed April 28, 1873.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade is more active, caused by a decreased supply and an increased demand, but there is no advance in prices; buyers are not holding back as obstinately as they did at this time last week, the diminished arrivals having satisfied them that there was nothing to be gained by so doing—some of them made a mistake last week by holding off too long, and it was not wise to attempt it again. The sales up until noon to-day footed up 991 head against 855 head during the same time last week, confirming what we have already stated that the market was more active, although prices are no higher, and it is not expected that they will be; in addition to a falling off in the supply, the quality was not as good as it has been recently, the number of prime heavy cattle being comparatively light, although there was enough of all kinds to meet the demand;—there is not as much inquiry for heavy cattle, and it is worthy of notice that good 1,250@1,300 steers will bring almost as much as 1,400@1,500 averages—quality is considered more important just now than weight, and quality being equal, the former sell more readily and at fully as good prices as the latter. There is again a very full attendance of transient buyers, and the regular eastern buyers, having discovered that the "outsiders" meant business, have also commenced to take hold—at noon to-day, there were but few cattle in the pens unsold, and, as might be expected, there is a better feeling in consequence, but for the fact that the arrivals at Chicago are heavy, an attempt would no doubt have been made to put up prices slightly. Quotations may be given as follows: extra 1,400 steers, 6¾, prime at 6½@6¾; 1,300, 6¼@6½; 1,200, 6@6¼; 1,000@1,100 5¾@5¾. Stock cattle, 900@1000 lbs, 5¼@5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 2 cars prime 1,150 steers at 6c, 1 car 1,075 lbs. at 5.90; 1 do. 1,050 at 5.50 2 cars course, 1,225 lbs. at 6; 3 cars good 1,225 lbs. 6.20; 1 car fair, 1,100 at 5¾.

Hedges, Huff & Co.—107 good, 1,100 Illinois steers, at 5.90; 51, 1,150 lbs, at 5.90; 16, 1,300 lbs, at 6.15; 37, 1,000 lbs, 5¾; 23 good 900 stockers at 5.20.

Ulery & Hamilton.—sold 3; fair 1,094 lbs. at 5¾; 28 extra, 1,370 lbs. at 6¾.

Voetter & Co. bought 2 cars good 1,400 steers at 6.35; 1 do. 1,410 lbs. at 6.35; 2 do. 1,350 lbs. at 6.15. Same firm have some 30 cars going through from Chicago.

SHEEP.

The market opened hard this week at a decline of from 10 to 15c per cwt. as compared with last week, and even at the decline, the supply is considerably in excess of the demand, which is evident from the fact that at noon to day there were some 10 or 12 cars in the pens unsold, while the most of the buyers were reported as being full, as having bought about all they want this week. There were five cars to unload this afternoon, which would increase the supply very perceptibly, and unless there is a very unexpected change for the better, we look for a still further decline before the close of the week. Prime 95@100 lb sheep may be quoted at 5.50@5.75; 85@90 lbs, 5.25@5.40; 75@80, 4¾@5. There was a bunch of very fine Washington Co. Penna. sheep averaging 106 lb. sold at 5.90, but this is an outside price except for something extra fine, similar to the bunch in question.

HOGS.

The hog market has not varied much this week, and, taking the eastern markets as a basis sellers have no reason to complain, as they are certainly obtaining all their stock is worth. Light hogs are selling quicker than heavy ones; there were sales of 10@12 cars of Yorkers this forenoon at 5.20@5.25, and 2 or three cars of prime Philadelphia hogs at 5.75—the latter may be quoted at 5.65@5.75.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The strong feeling that distinguished our Flour market this day week was of short duration, the trade having stocked themselves liberally on the previous week, purchased only to keep good their assortments: the liberal arrivals at the upper lake ports and the reduced limits to shippers admonished them to purchase only to meet their present wants, and since Tuesday all Spring Wheat brands have sold slowly, and most grades have been purchased on easier terms. Fancy brands of Minnesota Extras have arrived freely, and could only bed isposed of to any extent by submitting to some abatement. Medium Spring Wheat brands are plenty and difficult of sale even at our reduced figures. Shipping Extras have been in fair demand at the decline, but most dealers refuse to part with their Flour at the abatement claimed, as it cannot be replaced at the prices current; the demand for the future has been limited, and we find the views of millers much above the limits of shippers' orders, and very little has been done for June. The demand for No 2 and Superfine has been light, and a stock of these has accumulated, more especially of the former, and prices favor the buyers for both at the close. Winter Wheat brands have been held with confidence, but have sold less freely; the arrivals of Winter Wheat Flour have fallen off, the stock is moderate, and it is claimed that at the present prices of Winter Wheat in the interior that our present stock cannot be duplicated. Most mills in the Winter Wheat States are comparatively idle for want of Wheat, and they have much confidence in Winter Wheat Flour; Very choice Family Extras have sold less freely but are well held, and we understand St. Louis brands cannot be replaced, as the Wheat they require cannot be had. The exports of the week are 28,851 brls, against 16,562 brls the corresponding week last year. We have had quite an active but variable wheat market since our last; the absence of a desirable assortment of No. 2 Spring, little freight room to be had even at a further considerable advance in the rates, and changeable advices from Great Britain, have restricted transactions for the future as well as for immediate use; the business for the future has been partly restricted by the advanced rates of freight demanded, as well as the extreme prices insisted on early in the week; since then the limits to many foreign orders have been reduced, and prices of No. 2 Spring have declined materially. This was quite unexpected to the trade, as no material decline was looked for here until the supplies via canal were large, especially as money is quite plenty, and comparatively easy. The decline at London, Birmingham, &c. is due to the liberal importations of California wheat, and the supplies thence during the winter have been liberal—quite equal to meet the wants of the English markets, hence, the importance of the California crop to them was far greater than was supposed last Autumn, and now that this supply is likely to fail them in a great measure it will be interesting to them to watch the progress of the crop in the Atlantic States and in the North west. The area under wheat in Great Britain is much below an average, and stocks in the hands of their farmers, it is well-known, are limited, and the same is true of Europe generally. Hence, with supplies everywhere almost entirely exhausted, the growing crop is watched with more than usual interest. Our advices from California since our last fully confirm the intelligence published in our last. It is very evident that with the same average the yield will be less than 50 per cent. of last year's crop; but if we add the increase in area under cultivation, it will be safe to assume that their surplus will be about half the quantity they had last season, provided there is no increase in the domestic consumption. This is a very interesting subject to ship owners, who made small fortunes out of the extravagant rates on wheat, etc to Europe. From the northwest the crop is represented as very backward, and the plant looks far from healthy but everything now depends upon the weather, and it would be useless to express any opinion of the future. The old crop in Minnesota and Wisconsin is now moving finely, and we look for an active trade the latter part of June or July. Up to the 10th of May more than half of the No. 2 spring crop at Chicago and Milwaukee had been purchased by Canadians, and fully three-fourths of the No. 2 spring now afloat from Milwaukee for tidewater has been sold for June delivery at $1.62@1.65, chiefly at $1.62, but buyers now hold off, and since Tuesday we hear large orders have been filled at Milwaukee for the market for No. 2 at equal to $1.57@1.57½ here, understood to be for the London market. In Winter Wheat very little has been done for want of assortment, and values are entirely nominal. The exports of the week are 270,565 bus, against 163,932 bus the corresponding week last year.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 74 cars to arrive, 1,785; total for week 7,871. Market active at strong ¼@½c off yesterday's prices. Light natives and Texans suffered less in decline than heavy stock; very full attendance, country buyers purchasing for grazing purposes; about 1,100 disposed of; sales: 65 Illinois steers 1,010 to 1,332 lbs, $5.87½@6.35; 355 Illinois stillers 1,041 to 1,545 lbs, $5.50@6.15; 22 Illinois cows and heifers 855 lbs, $4.40; 15 Illinois stockers 914 lbs, $4.87½; 84 Texas steers 1,096 to 1,215 lbs at $5.62@6.10; 100 Missouri mixed 1,120 to 1,540 lbs at $5.70@6.25; 61 Iowa steers, 1,261 lbs, $6.15; 16 Kansas steers, 1,200 lbs, $6.25; 23 Michigan stockers, 827 lbs, $4.75. Sheep and lambs received to-day, including 16 cars to arrive, 3,000 head; total for the week 7,200; market dull; sales 2,838 Ohio clipped sheep, 85 to 97 lbs, at $5.50@6.00; 339 Illinois wooled sheep, 83 lbs, $6.75; 370 Missouri wooled sheep, 98 lbs, $5.65. Hogs received to-day 700; total for the week 9,000; market slow for lack of stock; prices 10@15c higher than yesterday; sales 600 Illinois hogs, 180 to 227 lbs, at $5.40@5.65, the last figures for culled lots.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Cattle: receipts to-day 4,767. Market fairly active considering the continued heavy rains, and prices steady, with sales of Cherokee and Texan steers at $4.40@4.50; fair to good natives $5.21@5.50; choice $5.45@5.85; shipments 240. Hogs: receipts to-day 1,367; fairly active for good grades at $4.65@4.85 fair; $4.80@5 good to choice; shipments 6,372.

WATERTOWN, May 27.—Beef cattle: receipts to-day 1,372; prices were well sustained; sales of choice at $10@10.75; extra $9.50@9.75; first quality $8@9; second do $6@7.50; third do $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 603; market active; sales: wool sheep in lots $4@4.50 each; extra $5@8; spring lambs 9@12c. Veal calves $3@10.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The market was quiet in all branches. Numerous makes of medium and medium fine bleached shirtings are reduced from ½c to 1½c per yard, including Lonsdale, Hill, Masonville, Blackstone A A, Dwight, Star, Fruit of the Loom, Great Falls, Howe, Amoskeag A, Clinton, &c. Amoskeag ticks are down 1c, and Amoskeag stripes are reduced. Prints are quiet, except for job lots. Allen's prints are reduced to 10c. Woolens are rather more active. Foreign goods continue very dull.

DR. KEYSER

ON

CONSUMPTION.

One of the most renowned Physicians in this city for the treatment of all Lung and Chronic diseases is Dr. Keyser, of Liberty street. He has devoted the best years of his life to the investigation and treatment of this class of maladies, and has an office fitted up in the rear of his Medicine Store, where patients will receive the best treatment that can be obtained for the cure of all such ailments. Dr. Keyser has demonstrated the truth beyond all cavil, that Consumption is a curable disease, as curable as any within the catalogue of human ills.

He can point with pride to persons who now walk our streets in the robustness of good health who at one time were wasting away under the sad influence of this fearful malady.

His plan of treatment is, in the most part, peculiar to himself, is restorative and strengthening, and builds up the constitution by gradual but sure means.

Dr. Keyser's office in the rear of his medicine store, 167 Liberty street. His illustrated treatise on consumption will be mailed free of charge to all who order it.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John G. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

SUMMER,

Although the mother of myriads of beautiful flowers, is apt to steal the roses from the cheeks of those who are exposed to its fiery breath. At this season, if there are any germs of disease in the system, the heat is pretty sure to develop them. The billous, the dyspeptic, the nervous, the debilitated, suffer more at this period of the year than at any other. They therefore require an invigorating and regulating medicine, and this desideratum has been placed within the reach of all in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To recount the uses of this invaluable preventive and remedy, seems like repeating a familiar fact that has been notorious everywhere for many, many years. Who does not know that dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, diarrhœal affections, rheumatism, nervous complaints, kidney disturbances, and constitutional weakness, in both sexes, are relieved and radically cured by this powerful yet harmless vegetable preparation?

MARRIED.

FULTON—RYND—On Thursday evening, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George Scott, assisted by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., JOSEPH K. FULTON and Miss JULIA R. RYND, daughter of James Rynd, Esq., all of Tarentum borough.

HENDERSON—WATT—On Thursday evening, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, JOSEPH HENDERSON and MOLLIE W. WATT, daughter of John Watt, Esq. No cards.

JOHNSTON—GRAHAM—On Tuesday, May 27th, by Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., Mr. WM. R. JOHNSTON and Miss RETTA GRAHAM, all of New Castle, Pa.

PARRY—FLUKE—On the 19th of April, 1873, by the Rev. W. M. Stanford, at his residence in Franklin, Pa., Mr. JOHN PARRY, of Pittsburgh, to Miss AGGIE E. FLUKE, of Franklin, Pa.

DIED.

HASTINGS—On Thursday evening, 22d inst., at 6 o'clock, DAVID R., son of James S. and Ellen Hastings, aged 4 years and 3 months.

McKEE—On Friday evening, May 23, Mrs. MARGARET McKEE, in the 83d year of her age.

McCLELLAND—On Thursday evening, 22d inst., FRANK HIGGINSON, infant son of Thomas L. and Mary Emma McClelland.

McDONALD—At his residence, Beaver, Pa., on Thursday evening, May 22, at 9 P. M., Captain JOHN V. McDONALD.

BARRY—On Thursday, May 22, at 11 P. M., JOHN D. BARRY, in the 42d year of his age.

WATT—On Friday, May 23, at 9:45 A. M., Mr. JOHN M. WATT, in the 58th year of his age.

SNAMAN—On Sabbath morning, May 25th, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. CATHERINE SNAMAN, in the 61st year of her age.

BRANT—On Saturday morning, May 24, 1873, at 9½ o'clock, HARRIETT KERR, only daughter of John G. and Emma Brant, aged 9 months and 11 days.

HILL—On Sabbath morning, 25th instant, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH M. HILL, wife of Wm. Hill, aged 31 years.

HARPER—On Monday morning, May 26, JOHN HARPER, in the 36th year of his age.

MILLER—At his residence, Locust street, near Van Braam street, REUBEN M., youngest son of David W. and Nancy G. Miller, aged 23 years and 5 months.

McLEAN—On Saturday morning, May 24, ANNIE M. P., wife of GEORGE McLEAN, and daughter of Captain James and Mary M. Boyd, in the 30th year of her age.

McKELVEY—Sunday morning, at 6 A. M., BENJAMIN McKELVEY, in the 34th year of his age.

HUTCHISON—On Monday, May 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., Mrs. SARAH, wife of Cyrus Hutchison, in the 27th year of her age.

O'REILLY—On Monday evening, May 26th, 1873, LULIE ELVIRA, daughter of John and Louisa O'Reilly, in the 15th year of her age.

McCAMMON—On Tuesday evening, May 27, at 9 o'clock, MARGARET, relict of James S. McCammon, aged 77.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
au14:w81-d&S

☞OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mh22:j55-d&S

☞MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE: 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER
296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS.

The Cheapest Land in Market for Sale by the

Union Pacific Railroad Company

In the Great Platte Valley,

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. No ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.

MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATION FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! MILLIONS OF ACRES of choice Government Lands open for entry under the HOMESTEAD LAW, near this GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
ap11:83-M-S Omaha, Neb.

WEST POINT

BOILER

WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

se14:n23-d&W

PLANTS! FLOWERS!

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

VERBENAS, ROSES, HELIOTROPES, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Cut Flowers in every design. For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
my19-d&S 112 Smithfield street.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.........TERRENCE CAMPBELL,
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
fe6:n23-M-W-&S DUFF & CAMPBELL.

Wealth and Wonders of
The Boundless West.

This Great Illustrated Book, by Hon. W. E. Webb, is selling enormously. Our NEW PLAN—including three fine Chromos, FREE—trebles Agents' ordinary profits.

AGENTS WANTED. *Full particulars of this great threefold combination agency sent free.* Address, at once, E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. my24:n25-S

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE. $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required. full instruction and valuable package of goods sent by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich street, New York. mh28:j77

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,

No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,

No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS $14.00, $15.00, $18.00 AND $20.00.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS fresh from Boston always found on Hand at these Houses.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

The Estate of JOHN S. LONG, deceased, situated in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., comprising about 135 acres, will be sold to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, June 14, 1873. The surface, in lots of from 5 to 10 acres, or in quantities to suit purchasers, and the coal which underlies the entire premises, will be sold separate in a body. This property is located on the one side within 3 minutes' walk of White Hall, the present terminus of the proposed Passenger Railroad, and on the other side about 20 minutes' walk from Fair Haven Station, on the Castle Shannon Railroad, said station being less than 4 miles from the centre of the city of Pittsburgh. Each lot fronts nicely on roads that have been long established through the premises, and are beautifully adapted for country residences.

Beyond a reasonable doubt, both the surface and the coal will, each in a very short time, be worth not less than $1,000 per acre. Therefore, those who desire such property will do well to look to their interests while a bargain may still be had. The heirs are all of age and the property entirely unincumbered, therefore a perfect title and possession can be given at once. The sale to take place on the premises and begin at 10 o'clock A. M. of said June 14, 1873. Some one will be found at the old mansion of the place after the 1st of June to show visitors who wish to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—One-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest at six per cent. on deferred payment. my24:n24-S

LANE BROTHERS

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
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Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
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WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

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W. J. ANDERSON,

(Late Anderson & Freyvogel, and Successor to S. S. Fowler).

IRON FOUNDER,

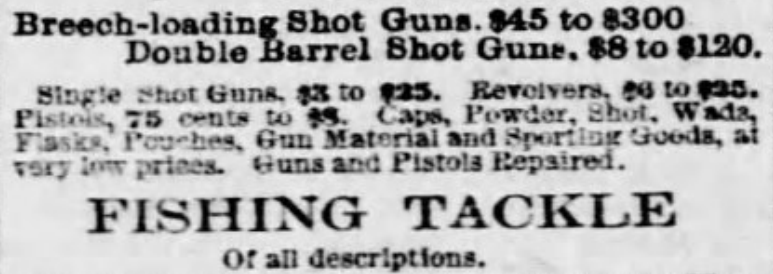
GRIST AND SAW MILL FURNISHER.

Manufacture Jas. Rany's Patent Turret-Cased Turbin Water Wheels.

ROLLING MILL AND MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MACHINE WORK GENERALLY ACCURATELY COMPLETED. Catalogue of Gearing and Pulleys furnished on application.

No. 39 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh15-S



PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired.

FISHING TACKLE

Of all descriptions.

Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

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Sign of the Big Gun,
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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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fe2:d&S

WHISKERS. One package of Prof Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. ap14:113

Agents Wanted Everywhere for the best books. Write at once for circulars and terms, W. H. MOORE & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati. S.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh29:j77-S

LEGAL.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., dated 10th May, A. D. 1873, I will expose to public sale upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock P. M., as the property of GEORGE BOYD, deceased, all that certain piece of land with its appurtenances, situated in McCandless township, said county, on the Three Degree Road, leading from Perrysville to Butler, adjoining lands of Good's heirs, John Campbell and Jacob Deer, containing 30 acres and 112 perches, more or less; and having thereon erected a frame Cottage Dwelling House, 26x40 feet, of six rooms, store room and basement kitchen, with stone cellar under the whole building; land all cleared, fenced and under a high state of cultivation, with all necessary outbuildings; good water; 400 young fruit trees beginning to bear; good neighborhood for a country store. Possession given immediately.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest from the date of sale, secured by tight bond and mortgage on the premises.

PETER IVORY,
Administrator of George Boyd, deceased.
my12:m97-S

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be exposed at public sale, in pursuance to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises in Snowden township, Allegheny county, the following described Real Estate, late of Robert Barclay, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on George Lebo's line; thence by a road leading from the Brownsville road to Library north 21 degrees east 5 7-10 perches to a white oak; thence by land formerly owned by James Estep south 45 degrees east 9 5-10 perches to a post in the said road; thence along said road north 81 degrees west 8 9-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 27 perches, on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling house and frame stable. The property is situated about one mile south of Library. Terms of sale, cash.

GEORGE E. SMITH,
Administrator.
my31-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of JOHN KERNS late of Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JAMES POTTS,
WM. V. EVANS,
Executors.

May 13, 1873.
my14:n3 WAS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HENRY McBRIDE, deceased, late of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly probated to

A. McBRIDE,
North Fayette Tp., Allegheny Co., Pa.
May 10, 1873. my17:n95-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of SARAH CASTON, deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated to

JOHN S. LYTLE, Executor,
West Elizabeth, Pa.
April 29, 1873. my3:m21-S

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of Miss MARION C. WALLACE, deceased, all persons indebted are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims are requested to present the same immediately.

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Warren county, Pa.,
JOHN W. SPROULL,
ap18:142-S North Commons, Allegheny, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

ERWIN'S!

NEW DRESS GOODS

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NEW STYLES

All the New Shades

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL AND COMPLETE.

A Splendid Assortment of DRESS GOODS in every Department, from 12 1-2 cents to $1.00 per yard.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

JUST OPENED,

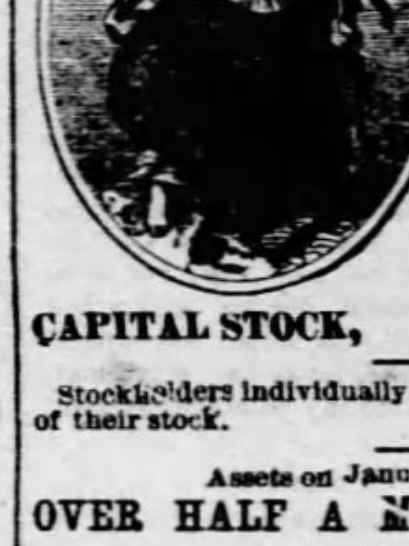
1,000 SUITS!

At all Prices, from $3.75 to $25.00.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal St., Allegheny.



GERMANIA SAVING BANK,

NO. 65

FOURTH AVE.,

Bet. Wood & Market.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $150,000

Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.

Assets on January 1st, 1873,

OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.

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C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.

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This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. TTHS-S

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, June 3, 1873.

The money market remains quiet, there being sufficient money on hand for all demands. The rates of interest continue at 9@12 per cent. per annum for first-class paper. The amount of funds offering for temporary use on this market is somewhat in excess of the demand at the above rates, lenders having some difficulty in finding employment for all these surplus. Local securities are rather dull, not enough business having been done to justify quotations. Real estate matters are becoming quite active in this neighborhood, and we confidently look for some heavy transactions in the course of a few days. Building lots are in more demand in the immediate vicinity of the city, and we take pleasure in directing attention to a number of elegant sites which are announced in our real estate sale columns.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegraph.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	122⅜	122
5-20—1862	116⅜	116⅜
5-20—1864	116⅜	116⅛
" 1865	118	118⅜
" 1865 new	119	119
" 1867	121⅜	121⅜
" 1868—coupons	120	120
10-40s	112⅜	112⅜
10-40s—coupons	114	114
Currency 6's ex coupons	113	113⅜
New 5 per cents	115	115⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100⅞	101⅛
Erie	63⅜	62⅞
B. H. & E.	2	2
C. C. & I. C.	31⅜	31⅜
St. Paul	55⅜	55⅜
Do. preferred	72⅜	72⅜
Michigan Southern	92⅜	92
Do. Central	101	101
North Western, Common		84
Rock Island	110⅜	110⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87⅜	87⅜
Pacific Mail	39	39⅜
Western Union Telegraph	85⅜	85⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	41⅜	41⅜
Union Pacific	27⅜	28⅛
Toledo & Wabash	69	69
Adams Express	92⅜	93
Fort Wayne	93	93⅜
American Express	68	68⅜
U. S. Express	71	70⅜
Harlem	132	132
I. C.		112
A. P. & P. Preferred		25⅜
Chicago & Alton	115⅜	110
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	79	79

The Philadelphia banks have further improved their condition during the week. Deposits have increased $1,294,236; legal tenders $816,360. There has also been an increase in loans amounting to $1,280,[illegible]. The business week has been only moderate. clearings have fallen off $2,776,5[illegible], but there is an increase in balances amounting to $352,389. The demand for loans is fairly active. the evidence of dullness usual in summer months, indications point to a remarkably easy market until the opening of the Fall season. The stock market is dull. City loans, new issue, closed at 100; Lehigh Valley Railroad 7s firm at 104⅜, and Oil Creek 7s were in fair request at 72. Reading railroad dropped off ⅜, and closed at 55⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad sold down to 55⅜; receipts to 55; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad, 44⅜ for Little Schuylkill Railroad, 48 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Baltimore money market is easy. The offerings on call are abundant at 6 ⅌ cent., and 60 to 90 day loans are easily obtainable at 7 per cent. Good commercial paper has been scarce and is in demand. We quote 1st endorsed 6@6½ per cent. 1st refining 7@7½, 2d 8@9 per cent., 1st grocery 7@7½, 2d 8@9, clothing 1@[illegible], boot and shoe 7½@12. Mixed paper sells at 7@10 per cent. The closing.

Railroad stock quotations are as follows: Baltimore and Ohio held at 174, 172½ offered. Northern Central 39, 37 bid; City Passenger 20, 18 bid; Parkersburg Branch wanted at 11, and Central Ohio preferred offered at 42. Pittsburgh and Connellsville 17. Marietta & Cincinnati 1st preferred 18, and second preferred 11½. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds, 1885s were held at 97, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville at 95 bid.

Money in Chicago is in good supply, and the banks accept all good papers at 10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and make prime call loans at 8@9 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. On the street rates range from 1@1½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month. There is not much currency going to the interior, and receipts in the way of collection are reported fair. Eastern exchange was steady at par between city banks. Counter rates were 1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1873.

Money was easy at 4@5. Sterling was quiet and steady at 109⅜ for 60 days and 109⅝@109⅞ for sight. Gold was quiet and steady at 117⅜@117⅝. Loans 1 to 6 for carrying. Clearings $75,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,673,000. Governments were dull and steady. State bonds were dull and unchanged in price. Stocks opened firm, but a weakness soon set in, and prices declined. After two o'clock a reaction took place, and prices advanced to and closed at about the highest point of the day. The most active dealings were in Pacific Mail, which fluctuated as follows: 39⅜, 39⅜, 38⅞, 38⅜, 39⅜, 39⅞, 39⅜. Next in point of interest was Union Pacific, which receded from 27⅞ to 27⅜, but finally, under purchases by the Clark party, closed at 28⅛. It is thought that friends of Clark contemplate a bull movement in Union Pacific upon his return from the West, he now being on the way here from Chicago. The principal dealings outside of these two stocks were in Rock Island, Ohios, Western Union and New York Central. The general market has a firm undertone, and it seems easier to advance than to depress prices. Pacific Mail moves independently of the general market, being governed by special considerations.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20s of '62, 116⅜; do '64, 116⅜; do '65, 118⅜; do new, 119; do '67, 121⅜; do '68, 120; new 5s, 115⅜; 10-40s, 114⅜; currency 113⅜.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee, old, 79⅜; do new, 79⅜; Virginia new, 50; do old, 43; North Carolina, old, 28; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 85⅜; Quicksilver, 38; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 80; American Merchants Union Express, 68; U. S. Express, 70⅜; Pacific Mail, 39⅜; New York Central, 101⅜; Erie, 62⅜; do preferred, 72; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 101; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87⅜; Northwestern, 76; do preferred, 84; Rock Island, 110⅜; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 55⅜; do preferred, 72⅜; Wabash, 69⅜; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 41⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 103; Burlington & Quincy, 67; Lake Shore, 92; Panama, 31⅜; Illinois Central, 112; Union Pacific, 28⅛; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 98⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102⅜; Hartford & Erie, 2; Bankers' bills, 108⅜.

LONDON, June 3—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝, extra interest, and for account, 92⅝, extra interest. American securities—Coupons of '65, 91⅜; do 67, 94⅜; 10-40s 88⅜; new 5s, 88⅜; Erie Railway bonds, 49⅜.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 58f 80c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, June 3, 1873.

APPLE BUTTER—Will soon be out of season, and the supply, especially of good stock, is almost exhausted; 50@55 cts. per gallon for good to prime.

APPLES—There is a moderate demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2.50@3.50 for fair to medium, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand, and while the market is dull, there is no quotable change in prices: 8@12 for inferior to common, and 15@18 for prime to choice.

BEANS—In limited supply, and the market may be quoted firm at $2.75@3.25, the outside figure for choice navy.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@40c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN—Is reported firm in sympathy with recent advices from the west, but there is no quotable change in prices: 2½@3c for red, and 4@4½ for green. Hurl is held at 7½@8½c, as to quality.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet and unchanged at $3 per dozen for 3 pound cans. Tomatoes, $2.40@2.50. Winslow's Corn, $2.90@3.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged: 17 by the carload, and 1@2c more for small lots.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, with regular jobbing sales at 10@13½c, according to quality.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand is less active owing to the hot weather, but there is no change to note in prices.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull and nominal at 6@6½ for halves, and 4@5 for quarters and mixed. Apples, 3½@4½. Blackberries, 8@10.

EGGS—The market is generally reported dull and weak, although 15 is still regarded as the ruling quotation—a round lot might be obtained at 14.

FLOUR—Continues quiet, and prices are unchanged; however, New York is still reported dull and drooping, from which it is fair to infer that there is not much inquiry for export. We continue to quote at $7.50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat flours; $8.75@9 for western red wheat winters, and $9.50 for city. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The mills are now receiving considerable Wheat, hence, there is not much inquiry here although there is little or no stock in the hands of dealers; we continue to quote at $1.8@1.85 for red winter, and 1@5 cents additional for white. Oats less active and weaker; we reduce our quotations to 47@49. Shelled Corn is also easier but nominally unchanged, 56@60—some of that in the elevator is "heating." Ear Corn is quotable in a jobbing way, at 5@60—there is not much inquiry for it, as the hot weather has curtailed its consumption. Rye is quotable at 88@85c: and there is some inquiry for it, and but little arriving. Nothing doing in Barley, and we omit quotations—the weather is too warm for malting.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and an early advance in roasted is not improbable. Sugars, especially refined goods, are firmer but not quotably higher. Molasses and Syrups as is usually the case at this season of the year, dull. Trade is generally reported fair, although it is by no means active.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; Good to Prime, 22½@23½c. fair, 21@21½c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 29@29c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 27c. Roasted Java, 35c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11½; Standard A, 10½; B, 10½; Ex. C, 10½c; C, Yellow, 10½; Circle C, 10½; Lower grades, 9@10.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½; Patna, 8@[illegible]. Rangoon, 7½@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 70@75c: Prime 70@72.

HAY—There were some 80 wagon loads in Allegheny to-day, and the market was very dull and prices were lower, ranging from $17 to $30, according to quality, mostly at $30@25. Baled is also very dull and drooping.

MILL FEED—The demand continues very light, being restricted to supplying immediate wants of consumers, while prices are unchanged: Bran, 80@85 cts. per cwt. Seconds, 90@$1. Middlings, $1.00@1.20.

POULTRY—Live chickens, quotable at 75@85c per pair according to size.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams per lb, 14½c, canvassed do., 15c: Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do. 10c: plain do, 8½c; Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10½c; Clear Breakfast Bacon, 12½c, canvassed, do. 13c: Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15½c, canvassed do. 16c; Mess Pork, $17.50 per bbl: Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen: Prime Leaf Lard: in trcs, 10c; refined in trcs, 10½c; Prime Leaf, half bbls, 11c; bkts, 11½c; Lard in 3 lb, caddies, 12½c; do. in 5 lb. 12½c; do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c: do. in 5 lb. pails, 13½c; do. in 6 lb. pails, 13½.

POTATOES—Coming in more freely and the market is easier; sales on track at 75@85, and in a jobbing way at 95@$1.05 per bushel, according to quality.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds, and we omit quotations. Flax Seed in steady demand at $2.10.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3½c.

WHISKY—Highwines continue firm and we advance our quotations to 96@97.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, June 3, 1873.

There is no quotable change in Crude, as compared with yesterday, although the market is still reported dull and the tendency downward—consumers, generally, as might be expected, are very bearish; and predict a still further depreciation. Sales at Parker at $2.25 per brl, equal to 6.18@6.2½c per gallon delivered here. It is alleged that many of the producers are unable to hold for any length of time being obliged to realize in order to raise money, and to this, may be attributed the recent break, as it seems to be generally conceded by those who are in a position to know that the production is falling off. Refined is also dull but nominally unchanged: 16c on cars here, and 19½@19½ delivered in Philadelphia. Exporters are "bearing" just about as hard on the refiners as the refiners are on the producers, and for the time being, the bears would seem to be in the ascendancy.

Oil barrels in limited supply, but unchanged: countries, $2.10; and city make, $2.15 for 9, and $2.20 for 10 lb. hoops.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.—In wheat we have had a fair degree of activity, and have had to note considerable variableness and lower prices for Spring, and a marked decline in Winter—the latter influenced mainly by the material decline in Winter Wheat Flour. Holders of Spring, in view of the larger arrivals here and at the lake ports, and the less favorable advices from Europe, have evinced more desire to realize, and to do so have submitted to a further considerable reduction in prices, both for present and future delivery: this induced a more general demand and all grades offered have formed a more ready sale, and we notice a further reduction in our stock. The fine weather here and in most of Europe since our last, has doubtless exerted a depressing influence, checking any inclination to purchase to hold. The uncertainty in regard to future rates of freight and the required capacity to move crops, also serve to check speculation. Thus far the receipts of good Spring Wheat have been moderate, but next week we may look for liberal supplies. On the Upper Lakes we notice the receipts are large—in excess of the general expectation—and this has increased the disposition to sell to arrive, and for the latter part of June we notice sales of No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.55. The change in the tone and spirit of the English markets is rather a disappointment to dealers and shippers. Future prices in a great measure will depend upon the weather here and in Great Britain. The crop of Spring at the North-West is backward, but has greatly improved the last ten days, and the same is true of most of Winter Wheat-growing States. We have had further complaints from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana of the injury done to the Winter Wheat in portions of these States from which we had not had any unfavorable reports, but we trust the increase in the area under Fall-sown Wheat will more than make good the injury from the frost. In this State in April the want of rain it was feared would destroy the crop, but later with timely rains the reports are now more hopeful—the plant is looking better; it is well rooted, and the promise is encouraging. From California the reports are not improved, and the crop too far advanced to be benefited by rain, so that their surplus for export will not exceed 50 per cent of that of last year. Up to the close of August it is now evident that the stock of old Wheat in the hands of farmers throughout the country and Europe will not be less than at any time since 1846, hence, the interest in the growing crop cannot fail to be very great. From Detroit and Toledo we learn that since the opening of Lake Erie, nearly all their shipments of winter wheat have been to Montreal; hence, we cannot have any considerable stock here during the summer months. The demand for export has been largely confined to No. 2 spring, and ordinary and inferior grades could only be sold promptly by submitting to much lower prices, and our quotations for grades under No. 2 must be taken as nominal. The exports of the week are 231,277 bushels.

We have had comparatively a quiet, variable and much lower flour market since our last, the larger, present and prospective arrivals, the less favorable advices from Liverpool and London, the reduced limits to shippers' orders, and the approach to the sowing season, have given buyers a decided advantage. The trade have only purchased to keep good their assortments, and Fall ground flour has been very difficult of sale. All grades are lower, and the market unsettled at the close. At the decline, shipping brands have been in more active demand, but the supply of desirable "lines" is still limited. We have had no inquiry for the future, and there is an absence of any speculative feeling. Seconds of spring and winter wheat extras have been the most depressed, as they are the most likely to sour during June or July. We have had the first arrival of new flour since our last from Augusta, Georgia: the quality proved to be very good, rather better than last year: it sold for $3.25 per brl. The early arrival was a surprise to the trade. We have added largely to our stock of No. 2, this is much lower, and has sold with much difficulty. Prices at the close were quite nominal. There has been less depression in choice family brands. Fancy brands of Minnesota have sold slowly, are lower and tame at the close. The low grades of winter ground spring have been unsalable and are much lower. We have had rather better supply of State Extras, but they have been only in moderate request and closed heavy at the decline. The exports of the week have been 24,542 brls.—Tribune.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Hussey W & Co.o	2	Shoenberger & Co.o	6
J Moorhead.p	2	Chess S & Co.m	1
Total			11
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.			
Nimick & Co.m	9	J W Porter.m	3
Caughey & H.m	1		
Total			13
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
J W Porter.m	4	Caughey & H.m	4
Nimick & Co.m	4	J Moorhead.p	3
J Reamer.m	2		
Total			17

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Wheat quiet and weak. Corn dull at 50@51c. [illegible] Petroleum quiet and steady; standard white 15½@15¾c; State test 20@23c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 19¾c; sales of futures as follows: June 19⅜@19 5-16c; July 19@19 3-16c; August 19 3-16 @19¼c; September 18 1-16@18½c; October 17⅜c; November 17⅝c. Flour in buyers favor; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5.55@6.10; common to good $6.25@7; good to choice $7.65@8.65; white wheat extra $8.70@9.25; extra Ohio $6.75@10; St. Louis $7.65@12. Rye flour steady at $4.90@5. Corn meal quiet; Brandywine $4.20. Whisky firmer at 90@91c. Grain: Wheat heavy and lower; receipts 260,000 bush.; No 3 spring Chicago $1.45@1.47; No 2 Milwaukee $1.50@1.55; No 2 spring Chicago $1.52@1.53; No 2 Duluth $1.60; No 2 Milwaukee $1.55@1.58; amber Michigan $1.80; white Ohio $1.85. Rye dull; Canada free 96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; fair demand; receipts 62,000 bush.; steamer western mixed 59@59½c; sail do 60@62c; high mixed and yellow western 63@64c; new mixed western 59@64c; yellow western 64½c. Oats more active and lower; receipts 42,000 bush; mixed western 48@49c; white western 50@53c; black do 46@48c. Eggs 18c. Lard steady at 16c. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet; Rio 17½@19½c. Sugar fair to good refining 7½@8c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7¾@8½c. Crude petroleum 8¼c; refined 19½c. Turpentine firm at 45@46c. Provisions—Pork firmer; new mess $16.75; prime mess $17@17.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard weaker; prime steam 8⅞@8 15-16; kettle 9c. Butter quiet; western 17@27c; State 17@25c. Cheese dull; fair to prime new State factory 12@14½c.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour dull and prices drooping, but not quotably lower. Wheat dull and prices are declining and unsettled; No. 1 spring Chicago hard sold at $1.23½ seller July; No. 2 do $1.25; rejected 96c bid. Corn dull, weak and lower at 36½c spot; 38½c bid seller July. Oats dull and lower rates and weak; No. 2 mixed regular 36½c spot or seller June; 35½@36½c asked seller July; 35½c seller August; rejected 33c. Oats active and lower and unsettled; No. 2 29½c bid cash or seller June; 28@28½c seller July. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2 66c. Barley dull and prices declined. Provisions quiet and timothy dull but unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork lower at $15.85@16.35 spot or seller June; $15.90 seller July. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect; seller August 8¾c@8.90. Whisky stronger with withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Freights: demand active and prices advanced; corn to Buffalo, $2.30. Receipts: flour 8,000 bbls; wheat 41,000 bush; corn 100,000; oats 163,000; rye 4,000; barley 700. Shipments: flour 8,000 bbls; wheat 67,000 bush; corn 258,000; oats 81,000; rye 1,000; barley 175.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Bagging firm and quiet. Cotton steady; middling 17c. Flour dull and easy; extra family $6.00; A No 1 $6.25; fancy $7.50. Wheat quiet, and unchanged; receipts very light; asking for red $1.50; amber $1.55@1.60; white $1.60@1.65. Corn firm and in good demand; mixed 56@57c; white 55c delivered in sacks. Oats firm; receipts light, 44@48c in sacks from store. Rye steady at 85c; in sacks 88c. Coffee firm; choice 26c. Hay quiet; choice timothy delivered at depot $20 per ton. Mess pork held steady at $17 for round lots. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9⅜c; clear sides 9⅞c. Hams: Lard in large sugar-cured and fancy 13@15½c. Lard: tierce 9½c; keg 10½c. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c for loose; ¼c higher for packed; small lots on orders ¼ to ¾c higher. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Cotton quiet but unchanged in every respect. Flour quiet, weak and unchanged with only a small order trade. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 2 spring Chicago $1.30@1.25; No 2 red winter $1.60@1.61; No 3 do $1.45@1.46. Corn in light demand, but holders firm; No 2 mixed 36c on track, 38½c at elevator; 38¼@38½c seller June; 39½c seller July. Oats dull and prices declined; No 2 31@31½c in elevator; 32@32½c seller June. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged. Mess pork dull but unchanged at $17@17.25. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull but unchanged; 9¼@9½c, jobbing or order lots. Hams, sugar cured 14@16c. Lard quiet and unchanged; butchers' 7¾c; refined 8½c. Receipts: Flour 5,000 bbls; wheat 750 bushels; corn 35,000; oats 50,000; barley 400.

TOLEDO, June 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; extra white Michigan $1.80; amber do $1.60¾; seller June $1.60; seller last half of June $1.61; do seller August $1.60; No 1 red $1.61; No 2 do. seller June, $1.67; do spot $1.60; amber Illinois $1.65. Corn dull and prices declined; high mixed, 46c; seller August 48½c; sellers July 45¼c; seller August 43¼@47c; sellers September 48½c; low mixed seller June 44; white 55c; no grade 41c. Oats dull and prices have declined; No 2 36c. Freights firm at 2¾@4c; to Oswego 2¾c; to Kingston 5½c. Receipts: flour 2,000 bbls; wheat 8,000 bush; corn 43,000; oats 2,000 do. Shipments: flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 17,000 bush; corn 1,000 do; oat 1,000 do.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour dull at $6.60@7.75. Corn easier at 46c. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Barley nominal. Oats dull. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs quiet at 13c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Cheese, demand fair and market firm. Provisions firmer. Mess pork held at $16.25@16.50; no sales offerings light. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8½c; light offerings; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats firmer; sales of shoulders at 6½@6⅝c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear ribbed sides at 8½@8⅝c buyer July; clear sides held at 8¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9⅝c; closing with an improved demand. Whisky firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Flour dull and prices nominal; extra spring $6.85@7. Wheat demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.24½; No 2 $1.25; seller June $1.24¾; seller July $1.26¼. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No 2 mixed 35½c. Oats dull and prices have declined; No 2 29½c; Rye dull and prices have declined; No 2 70c. Barley steady; No 2 75c. Freights 5½c; to Oswego 12c. Receipts: flour 8,000 brls; wheat 163,000 bushels. Shipments: flour 4,000 barrels; wheat 169,000 bushels.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—Cotton dull and holders anxious to sell; low middlings 16½c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect; no demand. Corn: demand fair and market firm; 58@60c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged; no demand. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and prices have declined; shoulders 6½c; clear ribbed 8½c; clear 7¾c. Bacon dull and prices have declined; clear ribbed sides 10c.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Cotton in fair demand and market firm; good ordinary 15; low middlings 17c; receipts for past day 640 bales; shipments in twenty-four hours 1,000 bales. Cotton: private telegrams are more favorable than public ones. Corn dull and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and prices have declined; sold at 6½@6.55. Hay dull at $29@30. Bran dull at 14@15c. Bacon dull and prices a shade lower. Lard unchanged. Country butter dull at 20@25c.

LONDON, June 3.—Turpentine 36s.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat: red western spring 11s 2d@12s 3d. Flour 27s 6d@28s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the three last days amount to 71,000 qrs, of which 36,000 qrs were American; receipts of corn for the past three days 9,000 qrs, of which 7,000 were American. Cheese 67s 6d. Cumberland middles 37s 6d.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1.46@1.70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and prices nominal. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon nominal. Lard 8½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Cattle quiet and weak; fat medium $4.25@6.25; stockers $2.65@4.75; wintered Texans $4.00@5.25. Hogs dull at $4.90@5.25.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Business continues quiet in all branches of the market for staple goods, as the season is passed. Light brown sheetings are more wanted for conversion purposes. Bleached shirtings are quiet at a decline. Colored cottons are steady, but inactive. Heavy woolen cassimeres and beavers are in better request by clothiers, satinets and jeans are dull and lower. Job light and medium ground prints are selling freely. Foreign goods are dull and prices nominal.

[Additional Markets on Fourth Page.]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.—1 brl tallow, 100 do flour, A Kirkpatrick; 500 do do, owners; 35 do liquor, M Evert; 40 do onions, Voigt M & Co; 15 cases tobacco, Johnston & C; 11 do do, T J Wallace; 15 brls liquor, M Munhall; 4 cars pig lead, Beymer B & Co; 100 brls flour, Elwood and McC; 2 cars potatoes, Spear & G; 10 do do, Keil & R; 1 car lumber Mellon & Sons, 100 brls flour Watt L & Co, 10 do spirits Milligan Bros, 1 car hay J & W Fairley, 2 do lumber S & W H Martin, 25 cases tobacco Arbuckles & Co, 1 car staves C F Eberle, 10 sks potatoes A Sarricks, 50 brls do oil Beverins & McCaskey, 1 car hay Curry and M, 300 pkgs w boards 40 bxs cheese P Duff, 1 car hay C W Tremaine, 2 brls eggs Houck McC and Co, 5 do bacon J A Graff, 1 keg lard Loh and Co, 45 brls apples 8 do potatoes Voigt M and Co, 5 do apples J O'Brien, 152 pkgs nails J B Sneathen, 1 car lime W Clendening, 25 bxs cheese Braden and P, 1 car staves F Kober.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car o brls, Lockhart F & Co; do shingles, P A J Hays; do, Dunbar & Co; 2 bxs cases, T Pollard; 2 cars wood in shape, C H Lincoln; 2 do, D S M Company; 90 brls plaster, T Burke; 100 do lime, Mills & Co; car g stone, F Aldin; do steel, W J Hammond; 5 do cases envelopes, P B & N Co; 52 cses tobacco, A Kirkpatrick; 4 cks p ash, 3 bx chalk, G A Kelly; 38 do mdse, J Woodwell; 10 bdls rakes, A L Murphy; 11 cases wine, Miller & Co; 10 do tobacco, Pretzfeld & N; 37 bdls bows, T Hare; 10 brls flour, J Graham; 15 do, 130 sks do, W Craig; 82 do oats, R C Henderson; 10 do potatoes, Head C & Co; 1 do, Voigt M & Co; 160 brls flour, Houck McC & Co; car f clay, W Smith; 7 brls s iron, Brown & Co; 3 cars o brls, B D Moore; 48 chairs, J M Irwin; 11 sks potatoes, Morrison & Caldwell.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—60 pails tobacco, 5 bxs do, J Fullerton; 225 sks m feed, Dorrington blocks, A McClure; 100 brls flour, S Lindsay; 1 car oats, H J McCracken; 1 do do, P Duff; 3 do hay, A J Hagan; 14 brls apples, McFadyean & Son; 40 bxs scythes, Whitmore W L & Co; 21 sks oats, J McFadyean; 100 brls apples, Voigt M & Co; 563 pcs spelter, Hendricks & Bro; 50 brls flour, J Porterfield; 100 do do, B H Voskamp; 15 do potatoes, Vangorder & S; 146 empty brls, B D Moore; 20 do whisky, J K Lanahan; 60 bxs soap, J Porterfield; 162 empty brls, B D Moore; 100 brls flour, F W Jenkins; 120 screws, T Hare; 1 car oats, P Duff & Son.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—13 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do do, Houck McC & Co; 1 do oats, Laing & McK; 1 do rye, J S Finch; 3 do do, 1 do wheat, S B Floyd; 1 do oats, D McMillan; 3 do malt, Spencer & McK; 1 do oats, G Stewart; 1 do do, McHenry & H.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 3 feet 2 inches in channel. Weather continues clear and warm, and the prospects for a rise are not very encouraging at this writing.

No arrivals since the date of our last report, and the Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, was the only departure. The Brooks, unless there is a rise in the meantime, will probably lie up as soon as she reaches Zanesville.

The Juniata will positively take her departure for Cincinnati this morning, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

Business continues dull at the landing, as it usually is at this season of the year, and in a few days more, unless there is rain in the meantime, navigation will be suspended.

—The Cincinnati Gazette says: There is a good deal of dissatisfaction at St. Louis at what is regarded as a square "back out" on the part of Capt. Leathers. People in other quarters are very much disappointed. We believe that the Natchez will make the contemplated quick run, notwithstanding the statements of her agent at New Orleans, made to a newspaper reporter last week, and telegraphed by the Associated Press. There may be policy in creating a different impression until it is seen whether the Natchez is gaining on the Lee's time while on her trip.

—We clip the following items from the Sioux City Journal of the 9th: The Far West reached Benton on Monday last, the first boat to Benton, as usual.——The river continues to rise. There is considerable driftwood coming down, which indicates a rise in the tributaries above. The Key West is expected to get away from Yankton for the Crossing this evening—but it will probably be to-morrow morning. The steamer Peninah, Captain Shaw, reached Yankton yesterday morning from above, and her clerk, Jimmy Greenough, came down on the noon train yesterday.

—The river editor of the Vicksburg Herald has announced himself as candidate for Sheriff.

—A correspondent on board of the Great Republic is responsible for the following: Capt. Thorwegan and Mr. Douglas, one of the pilots, conspired against the peace and happiness of every male passenger aboard, by putting up a "fixin" in the pilot house bench, whereby a needle was made to force an entrance into the tenderest of all parts of the human anatomy, usually draped by the tail of a coat, to the infinite amusement and delight of all the ladies.

—An effort is being made at Davenport to exempt all steamers from wharfage fees: $322 was only collected for the year April 1st, as the K. N. Line own their own frontage and landing at that point.

—The salary of the Jeffersonville wharfmaster has been fixed at $400 a year.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

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For freight or passage, apply on board or to
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Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this Line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
Rates of passage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry: Saturday steamers, cabins, $75 and $65 gold; cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $130 gold; Wednesday steamers, cabins $75 and $65; cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $130. Steerage, currency, $30.
Certificates of passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent at rates as low as any other line.
For passage apply to the agents, HENDERSON & BROS., 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to THOMAS RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street, J. McCORMICK, Fourth ave., T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

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For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
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This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you and guarantee; they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

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Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their office,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 23d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
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ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
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Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

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Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.
IRON CITY FOUNDRY,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER OF LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
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Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Streets,
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Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds made on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

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Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,
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Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

C. H. Onions & Co.,
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
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TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

FINANCIAL.

United States Bank,
123 Fourth Avenue,
Opposite Dollar Savings Bank.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Discounts every Day. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
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H. M. LONG, Vice President.
JNO. E. RIDDALL, Cashier.
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Jos. Walton, J. B. Smith,
H. M. Long, Jno. H. Stewart,
D. Z. Brickell, S. A. Cosgrave,
A. C. Patterson, J. C. Neeb,
W. H. Hagan, J. Murray Clark,
Jas. H. Mitchell, Jacob Phillips.
A. M. Cavitt.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 43 OHIO STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
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Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
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J. W. Hall, H. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham,
GEO. H. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
Capital, - - - - - - $100,000.
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Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
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John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
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City Deposit Bank
AND TRUST CO.,
Corner Penn and Collins avenues. East End.
Capital, - - - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
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B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
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Alex. Bates, J. C. Beecher,
Jas. Connor, A. H. Gross,
Wm. Dick, G. G. Negley.

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000,
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
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Wm. Anderson, Thompson Gilleland,
R. M. Gray, Hugh Richardson,
Isaac Eigby,
H. Hunneshagen,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 153 Wylie Avenue,
CORNER ELM STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000
A. M. BROWN, Esq., President.
DAVID STEEN, Vice President.
JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.—A. M. Brown, David Steen, J. D. Strous, W. S. Foster, M. D., John Kelly, David Gilmore, W. W. Scott, Geo. Glass, and Wm. M. Vogleson.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Liberal accommodations to current depositors.
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Discount days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
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Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
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Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg.
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Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.

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No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.......................$300,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, John Lindsay,
A. H. English, J. A. Blackmore,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, R. F. Wilson,
O. F. Wharton, W. W. O'Neil,
Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
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Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

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Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
President.........................DAVID GREGG.
DIRECTORS.
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R. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Henry H. Collins, Benj. Singerly.
Philip Bentel.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
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(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

N. Holmes & Sons,
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Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

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OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $300,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
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Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - - $100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest paid on Deposits.
Foreign Exchange bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
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H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
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Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
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R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Kane, F. Le Comton.
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

PRODUCERS' BANK
OF BUTLER COUNTY,
AT BUTLER, PA.
Capital - - - $100,000.
J. E. RAY, Cashier. J. W. IRWIN, Prest.
DIRECTORS:
J. STAMBAUGH, SAM'L A. WOODS.
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A General Banking Business transacted. Correspondence solicited.

International Bank,
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A Bank for Savings, Deposit and General Financial Business.
Everything in the General Banking, Collection and Exchange business has best care on most liberal terms.
Draft on all the principal cities of Europe bought and sold.
From our experience in Banking in this city, we have a practical and thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and shall spare no efforts to render to those opening accounts with us every advantage appertaining to their interests.
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WM. NEEB, Vice President, of W. & L. Neeb, Proprietors Freiheits Freund.
With 14 Directors, each representing different business interests, and well known gentlemen.

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Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
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R. L. Wood, Jr., Andrew Ackley,
Jesse H. Lippincott, J. Ascheim,
W. W. Ackley, Jake Hill.
E. Maginn.
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
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VERMONT DIVISION OF
Portland and Ogdensburg
Railroad Trunk Line
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS
Limited to $20,000 per Mile.
The Road is being built for less than original estimates.
More than half the line is in successful operation.
No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly increasing income.
The price at which they are for the present offered—90 and interest—yields at present rate of gold OVER 8¼ PER CENT. INTEREST, and upon their advance to par, to holders to maturity, AN ANNUAL RATE OF 10 PER CENT.
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Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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WORKS,
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Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
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STEAM
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Manufacturers of
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2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
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Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
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With solid iron frames, friction feed wrought iron head blocks, with automatic dogs. Our head blocks are perfectly accurate, and will set by fractions of one-sixteenth of an inch. Self-Feeding Lath Machines, Bolting, Edging and Cut-Off saws.
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Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, Pulleys of Uniform weight, Compression Couplings, and Gearing of any face, diameter or pitch. Send for Catalogue.
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With Harris' Patent Improvements.
Send for Circulars.

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GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

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STEEL WORKS.
REESE, GRAFF & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
At the Works, Thirty-second St., near Penn,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
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Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
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BROWN & CO.,
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Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 18 to 16 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
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Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

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Manufacturers of every description of
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Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron,
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
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BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.
PATENT SEMI-STEEL and CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS,
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Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.
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EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS FOR FURNACES, MILLS AND COAL WORKS.
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LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron.
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
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Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.

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Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES.
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First avenue and Grant street,
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Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
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Manufacturers of every description of
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STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 82 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after May 25, 1873, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:25am
Cincinnati Ex.	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:15am
Phila. Ex.	3:20pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Fast Line	7:50pm	Southern Ex.	12:45pm
Southern Ex.	11:41pm	Pacific Express	1:30pm
		Way Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:30am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	8:00am
Wall's No. 3	11:35am	Wall's No. 2	8:55am
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	3:20pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	4:30pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Johnstown Ac.	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	5:50pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	4:15pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:50pm	Wall's No. 5	5:35pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:30pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:35pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Southern Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:30 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:35 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:40 P. M.; Philadelphia 3:50 A. M.; Baltimore 3:00 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:50 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:35 A. M.; New York, 10:15 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:35 A. M.; New York, 1:00 P. M.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 11:41 P. M.; arrives Harrisburg 8:25 A. M., Philadelphia 12:35 P. M., Baltimore 12:30 P. M., Washington 2:35 P. M., New York 4:00 P. M.

The Church train leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:30 P. M. Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:20 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the depot.

For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 25, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:35am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex.	10:55am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:45am	Chicago Express	11:55am
Cl. & Yo. Ex.	7:15am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2:35pm
Chicago Express	9:20am	Chicago Mail	5:35pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:28pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	8:35pm
Pacific Express	1:48pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	8:35pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:20pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	9:15pm
Erie Express	8:20pm	Erie Express	11:45pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE AT ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:25am	Leetsdale Accom	6:55am
Leetsdale Accom	10:25am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:45am
Leetsdale Accom	12:00pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:15am
New Castle Ac.	1:00pm	Leetsdale Ac.	11:35am
Leetsdale Accom	3:30pm	Econ Accom	12:35pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:25pm	Leetsdale Accom	1:35pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	4:45pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:35pm
Leetsdale Accom	6:25pm	New Castle Ac.	6:35pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:50pm	Leetsdale Accom	8:35pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:45pm	Fair Oaks Sunday church	9:35am

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. Chicago Express arrives daily.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

On and after May 25, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:45am	McDonald Ac.	6:55am
Columbus Mail	7:15am	Wash. Accom.	8:30am
Wash. Accom.	8:00am	Steubenville Ac.	10:25am
Pacific Express	1:40pm	Pacific Ex.	12:05pm
McDonald Ac.	12:05pm	McDonald Ac.	2:05pm
Southern Ex.	3:15pm	Wash. Accom.	4:10pm
Steubenville Ac.	3:45pm	Columbus Mail	6:10pm
Wash. Accom.	5:30pm	Fast Line	7:10pm
McDonald Ac.	6:10pm	Southern Ex.	11:35pm
Sunday Church train	12:45pm	Sunday church train	10:35am

1:45 am Fast Line arrives and leaves daily.
12:05 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:20am	8:35pm
Night Express	9:00pm	6:55am
Day Mail	11:30am	6:25pm
Brady's Bend Accom	3:20pm	10:25am
First Soda Works Accom	9:40am	8:20am
Second Soda Works Accom	4:35pm	6:15pm
First Hulton Accom	6:20pm	6:40am
Second Hulton Accom	11:40pm	1:15pm
Third Hulton Accom	10:30pm	7:20pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 5:25 A. M., returning leaves Parkers at 4:40 P. M. and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers. Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sunday), arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:30 A. M., and leaves at 12:30 P. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, May 26, 1873, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:30am	Springdale No. 1	6:45am
Freeport Ac.	9:30am	Butler Ac.	8:45am
Fairview Ac.	11:00am	Express	10:35am
Springdale No. 1	2:40pm	Fairview Ac.	1:05pm
Express	3:10pm	Freeport Ac.	2:00pm
Butler Ac.	4:35pm	Mail	4:10pm
Springdale No. 2	6:10pm	Springdale No. 2	6:00pm

The above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Sunday Accommodation leaves Springdale every Sunday at 9:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Springdale at 2:20 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. train from Allegheny City connects for Butler.

For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Monday, March 3, 1873, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Uniontown Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Uniontown Ac.	2:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	3:05pm
WestNewtonAc.	4:35pm	Through Mail	6:55pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:35pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:20am
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am
*Church Train	1:00pm		

*Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Braddock accommodation trains leaving Pittsburgh at 11 p m and Braddocks 11:55 p m, will run on Wednesday and Saturdays only.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
E. D. SMITH,
Ticket Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIDGE WORK.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

HARDWARE.

HUBS, SPOKES
OSCAR F. LAMM,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
HUBS.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Carriage and General Hardware, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,
NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. E. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE,
M. H. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

BOSTON.

Another Destructive Conflagration.

LOSS ABOUT $1,000,000.

Partial List of the Sufferers.

The Starting Point of the Fire.

BOSTON, May 30, 9:35 A. M.—A fire broke out about eight o'clock this morning. When discovered the fire was on the upper floor of Holey, Morse & Co.'s warehouse, and among the workshops, and the flames were issuing from the roof. The piles were of light material, packed away, and were like so much tinder, and before an alarm could be given, great volumes of flame were rolling up fifty feet into the air, and clouds of smoke rising. The heat was intense, and in twenty minutes the upper stories of the building, from the front to the rear, two hundred feet deep, was a mass of flames.

The Flames Spreading.

The fire worked backed into the stable of George F. Bonney on Bumstead Place, which runs out of Boylstone street, near Washington street, and destroyed it eventually. The walls of the immense edifice fell in and crushed to atoms the extensive gallery of Jourdain with all the stores beneath it.

On the opposite corner of Fayette court the flames soon spread to another great building, and that was also destroyed, including Nos. 403, 405 and 409 Washington street. The premises were occupied by Rhodes, Ripley & Co., clothing; J. W. Breckett, pianos; George Foster, hats; F. F. Libby, dry goods, and George F. White, millinery.

The flames crossed Washington street, and Chickering's splendid granite building with its immense front, and the Globe Theatre, were soon in ruins. The fire also caught the steeple of the Presbyterian church, corner Beach street and Harrison avenue.

It continued its course southerly from the place of origin. The fire soon attacked the International Hotel, G. A. Richard, proprietor, No. 415 Washington street, and it fell an easy prey.

The flames were irresistible. The next building to fall its victim was a large four story stone front edifice, occupied by Kelley's billiard rooms, No. 419, George Thomson & Co., tailors, No. 421, and Montgomery & Co., confectionery store, No. 423.

The Destruction.

It is impossible to give now all the losses by the fire to day, but it can be said that Washington street, on the west side, from Avery street to Boyleston street, is nearly or quite destroyed. On the other side, from Hayward Place to Essex street, little is left to show what existed there at eight o'clock this morning.

The Losses.

Benjamin Cushing, of the Board of Assessors, estimated the loss by the fire at one million dollars. The following is a list of the buildings either wholly or partially destroyed, their valuation, and names of the owners:

Washington street, west side—Nos. 389 to 395 owned by Seth Urner and W. C. Murdock, trustees, $20,000; Nos. 397 to 401, owned by John Boessle, $15,000; Nos. 403 to 409 inclusive, owned by Jas. Parker, $50,000; No. 411, owned by the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, $35,000; Nos. 413 to 417 inclusive, owned by Gardner & Brewer, $25,000; Nos. 419 to 423, owned by B. T. Hayes, $25,000; Nos. 425 to 427, John J. Brown, $20,000; Nos. 429 and 431, owners Mary Boylston's heirs, $16,000.

Washington street, east side—No. 354, Chickering building, James Paul, $80,000; No. 360, owner Silsbee heirs, N. J. Bradlee, trustee, $6,000; Nos. 362 and 364, Globe Theatre, Arthur Cheney, $60,000; Nos. 360 and 368 A. Charles Baldwin, $55,000; Nos. 370 to 374 inclusive, Arlington Hall, owner, H. H. Hollis Honeywell, $25,000.

Boyleston street, north side—Nos. 15 and 17, owner Frances Rupp's heirs, $11,000; Nos. 19 and 21, Jones G. Clarke, $17,000.

Bumstead court—Alvan Dexter's heirs, stable, $15,000; Chas. March, stable, $4,000; Michael Hayden, dwelling, $1,000.

Essex street, north side—Nos. 16 to 24 inclusive, owner Peleg W. Chandler, $16,000; Nos. 26 and 28, Allerton T. Brown, $15,000; Nos. 32 and 34, Chas. Baldwin, $26,000; Nos. 36 and 38, Asa P. Morse, $8,000; Nos. 40 and 42, A. Charles Baldwin, $15,000; Nos. 46 and 48, dwellings of John Fisk's heirs, $4,000.

The loss in buildings destroyed, at the Assessor's valuation, foots up $569,500. Deducting twenty per cent. as salvage on building materials, the actual loss in real estate is $455,600.

The loss of H. E. Hibbert, Professor of Bryant & Stratton's College, is $10,000; insured by the Central Mutual Company of Worcester.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has lost fifteen wires by fire, and communication is interrupted.

The Freeman's National Bank has not opened their vault to-day, and they have reason to believe that all their securities are saved.

G. A. R. Post Forced to Move.

While the fire was burning, members of the E. W. Kinsley Post of the Grand Army of the Republic were assembling at their headquarters in the third story front of the Globe Theatre building, preparatory to the observance of Decoration Day. It was soon discovered that the attention of the members had better be devoted to moving out, and work was begun. The post had a great quantity of valuable property, much of which was saved, including valuable portraits, regalia, belts, and some books and papers. The heavy cases of books and blanks of the headquarters of the department of Massachusetts, and of the department of the United States, could not be got out, but were forced open and the record books and a few other valuables removed. A large amount of valuable books and blanks, however, was lost. The Globe Theatre company saved nearly all their wardrobes.

The Military in Service.

At a quarter past ten Companies I and K of the Ninth Regiment, who were in procession for Decoration parade at South Boston, left the line and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and did good service in keeping back the crowd so that the firemen could work. About the same time a company of marines from the Charlestown navy yard drawing a hose carriage appeared, and were greeted with cheers.

Visitors from Abroad.

The day being a holiday, the report of the fire telegraphed to surrounding towns brought thousands of persons to the city. Every train inward bound was crowded with anxious business men and sensation seekers. There could not have been less than one one hundred thousand persons near the scene of the fire when it was at its height.

Insurance Losses by the Recent Fire.

BOSTON, June 2.—The following is as correct a list as could be ascertained until adjustments are made on insurance losses of companies doing business in Boston by agencies on the fire on Friday last: Foreign offices, $310,000; New York, $291,000; Pennsylvania, $180,000; Hartford, $77,000, Providence, $19,000; Bangor, $13,000; miscellaneous, $80,000; total outside of Boston, $970,000.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Railway Trains Stopped by Carlists.

The Carlists continue to intercept railway trains and rob passengers.

The Constituent Cortes Organized.

MADRID, June 1.—The Constituent Cortes assembled yesterday. The session was formally opened by Senor Figueras, President of the Ministry, with a speech, in which he maintained the right of the Spanish people to choose their own government. The Republic, he said, would pursue a policy of order at home. It had no concern with revolution in European States, and was not ambitious of territorial aggrandizement. He promised to abolish slavery in Cuba, as in Porto Rico, and advocated the separation of the Church and State.

The Cortes then organized by electing Senor Oreuse, a Federal Republican, as its President.

Dorregarray Deprived of His Command.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Bayonne says Dorregarray has been deprived of his command.

Engagement in Barcelona.

MADRID, June 2.—A severe engagement took place on Saturday last, in the province of Barcelona, between a force of Republicans and bands commanded by Fristany and Don Alphonso. After a stubborn fight the insurgents fled. They were pursued as far as Manistrol.

Federal Republican Factions United.

The Decaldens and all the Federal Republican factions in Barlona have united in opposition to the Monarchists.

Nouvillas Holding the Mountain Passes.

A dispatch has been received from General Nouvillas stating that with twelve thousand men he holds all the mountain passes in Biscay, and is driving all the Carlists toward the coast.

Republican Prisoners to be Released.

LONDON, June 3—6 A. M.—A letter to the *Morning Post* says Don Carlos has ordered Dorregarray to release, on parole, the Republican prisoners in his hands.

Railway Communication Stopped.

PARIS, June 2.—The Carlist officers forbid the running of trains to and from Vittoria. The frontier mails are now sent around by sea.

MEXICO.

Serious Charge Against Monks and Nuns.

MEXICO, May 24.—The Governor of Mexico has arrested a number of monks and nuns on a charge of maintaining improper relations in private houses which they occupied in religious communities since the abolition of the convents. The nuns were released, but the monks were held.

FRANCE.

Orleanists Seeking an Alliance.

PARIS, May 31.—The Orleanists in the Assembly are seeking an alliance with the Left Centre, having refused to form a coalition with the Legitimists and Bonapartists. The Left Centre, however, decline to entertain their proposition.

NEW YORK.

The Beecher-Tilton-Bowen Affair Settled—The Covenant Made Public—Apologies on All Sides.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1873.

The custodian of the covenant entered into on the second day of April, 1872, by Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, makes that instrument public this morning, assigning as a reason therefor the fact that Bowen has of late repeatedly declared that he had never disavowed his charges against Mr. Beecher, but that he yet insisted upon their truth. The disavowal, to which is attached the signatures of the above named, opens thus:

"We three men, earnestly desiring to remove all causes of offence existing between us, real or fancied, and to make Christian reparation for injuries done, or supposed to be done, and to efface the disturbed past, and to provide concord, good will and love for the future, do declare and covenant."

Henry C. Bowen then disavows all the charges and imputations attributed to him, as made by him, against Mr. Beecher, and declares, without reserve, that he knows nothing which should prevent him from extending to Mr. Beecher his most cordial friendship, confidence and Christian fellowship, regretting sincerely that he had ever made any imputations, charges, or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher, and promising never in the future to recur to them by word or deed.

Theodore Tilton avows that he will never again repeat by word of mouth or otherwise any of the allegations, imputations or innuendoes contained in his letter to Bowen, in which the latter is cited as the author of said allegations, &c., against the moral and Christian character of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher on his part, puts the fact forever out of sight and memory, and says: "I deeply regret the causes of suspicion, jealousy and estrangement which have come between us. It is a joy to me to have my old regard for Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton restored, and happiness to me to resume the old relations of love, respect and reliance to each and both of them. If I have said anything injurious to the reputation of either, or have detracted from their standing and fame as Christian gentlemen and members of my church, I revoke it all and heartily covenant to repair and reinstate them to the extent of my power."

The custodian of the covenant says the public can now understand the brave silence which the great preacher has kept under the protracted storm of slander. He had covenanted to bury the past, and to maintain peace and brotherhood. The document is given to the world to stop and convict the principal offenders against truth and public decency and the rights of reputation.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1873.

The Late Financial Panic in Vienna.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 16th, says, in relation to the panic on the Exchange: The 15th of May, the dreaded settling day, is over. The havoc was great. Up to 1 P. M. ninety-five insolvencies had been declared. The bell which announces such events had scarcely a moment of respite. From 10 A. M. it was a sort of massacre, and by 6 P. M. the number of those dispatched amounted to one hundred and twenty. Several considerable men were in the number, but almost without exception they were small men—the private soldiers of the Exchange. Many a man who had been set down previous to the crisis as worth so many hundred thousand florins saw his hundreds of thousands vanish in thin air. As yet the catastrophe has been confined to the coulissieres of the larger establishments. There are only the Commission Bank and the Borsen Credit Bank which are in straits, and the firm of Reitzes, which has had a leading part in getting up the tramways of Vienna. The first decided yesterday evening to declare its solvency to-day, but now only winds up the house of Reitzes, and the Borsen Credit Bank are trying to conclude an amicable arrangement with their creditors. It is confidence which has received the most terrible shock. The heaviest day has indeed passed; but there is the Saturday to come, on which arrangements made on Friday last and transactions made since are to be settled, and no one seems inclined to venture forward before the worst is known.

Card from Henry Ward Beecher.

The following card was published to-day:

"To the Editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*—Dear Sir: I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have for some time past followed me. I should not speak now but for the sake of relieving another of unjust imputations. The document recently published bearing my name with others was published without consultation, either with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any authorization from us. If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice. I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others.

"HENRY WARD BEECHER."

The Missing Steamer.

The names of the passengers on board the missing steamer George Cromwell, which left this port for New Orleans and is now one week over due, are: First cabin, Mr. Fuller Love, Mrs John Dockendorff, and Mrs. S. Dale; second cabin, Joseph Geilecks, Robert Willis, Joseph E. Fodina, and Oconna Scott (colored). The officers are: Captain, S. S. Clapp, of Brooklyn; First officer, Mr. Crawford; First Engineer, Mr. Jameson; Second Engineer, Mr. McDonald.

Fatally Injured.

John E. Dunham, brother of Dunham the piano manufacturer, went into Kirker's saloon, near Harlem bridge, yesterday, while under the influence of liquor, and had something to eat. Refusing to pay, he was attacked by Kirker and his cook and fatally injured.

Suit Discontinued.

The suit against Harvey Barnes to recover $60,000 for undervaluation of imported sugar has been discontinued, the defendant paying the amount claimed, together with nearly $5,000 costs.

A Swindling Widow.

Hortense P. Watson, widow of Judge Watson, of California, was again committed to the tombs yesterday morning for swindling Mr. Richards, proprietor of the Anthony House, Broadway.

Two Men Drowned.

Robert Davis and William Swift were drowned in the North river last evening by the capsizing of a boat.

A Murderer Surrendered.

Fitzpatrick, who killed his wife in Yonkers, has surrendered himself to the police.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1873.

Reappearance of the Epizootic.

The horse disease which visited this vicinity last fall has reappeared at the stables of the Coney Island Car line, Brooklyn. Seventy horses are now sick, and there have been two fatal cases.

Application to Postpone Tweed's Trial.

Application was made to Judge Davis to-day for a postponement of the trial of Tweed to October, based on affidavits of John Graham's illness. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney and Mr. Peckham, and the decision was reserved.

A Fund for Mrs. Canby.

The *Tribune* advises that fifteen or twenty thousand dollars be collected in this city to assist in placing beyond the possibility of want the widow of General Canby, who died penniless.

George Francis Train Declared Sane.

The Sheriff's jury has decided that George Francis Train is sane, and that he be released from custody to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

The Gubernatorial Fight—Application for a Writ of Quo Warranto Against Gov. Baxter Filed.

LITTLE ROCK, June 2.—In the Supreme Court to-day the Attorney General filed an application for a writ of quo warranto against Gov. Baxter, to show by what authority he holds the office of Governor. The application states that the Governor has unlawfully usurped the place. Although Gov. Baxter refuses to recognize the right of the Court to make such application, and announced that he would not answer the mandate issued by it on application, and refused to employ counsel to fight the matter, Judges English and Compton, both eminent attorneys, appeared in Court and opposed the filing of the application. Argument on this point has been going on all evening, and will be continued to-morrow. The filing of this application by the Attorney General has renewed the excitement of a few days ago, when it was first rumored that such action was to be had. Should the writ be granted, a conflict will ensue. The Governor holds that the Legislature adjudicated the matter, and that it was the only power that had the right to do so. The militia is being reorganized by him.

Horrible Case of Suffocation.

COLUMBUS, May 29.—A most horrible case of suffocation occurred here early this morning. A colored man named Van Brown was engaged in digging a vault close by an old vault that was filled to overflowing with filth of every description. About midnight the new vault was completed, and while opening a connection so as to allow the contents of the old one to empty into the new one, suddenly the partition gave way, precipitating the huge mass of filth on Brown, suffocating him almost instantly. An assistant's call for help was answered by a young white man named Jacob Jasper, who arose from his bed and hurried to the place. Thinking to save Brown, he sprang into the vault and grasped him, but before he could be rescued was also suffocated.

Supreme Court Decision on Election Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., May 29.—An elaborate opinion, signed by all the Judges of the Supreme Court, was to-day sent to Governor Straw, to the effect that when a town clerk's record and return of votes for representative in Congress are according to the moderator's count and declaration, the Governor and council are not authorized to require the clerk to amend his record and correct an error in the count. This opinion of the Judges will elect Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, to Congress from the second district.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The trot between American Girl and Harry attracted a large crowd to Fleetwood Park to-day. American Girl, which was the favorite at the odds of 100 to 60, was the winner, as follows: American Girl, 1, 1, 2, 1; Harry, 2, 2, 1, 2; time, 2:23¼, 2:23¼, 2:26¼ and 2:26¾.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement.

DECREASE DURING MAY, $3,525,282.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1873.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending May 31, 1873:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,332,738,650
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,747,305,950
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	2,156,270
Legal tender notes	356,082,622
Certificates of deposit	29,125,000
Fractional currency	45,276,642
Coin certificates	30,448,600
Total without interest	$460,932,864
Total debt	2,225,073,084
Total interest	35,669,904
Cash in Treasury—coin	75,588,316
" " currency	6,065,799
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	29,125,000
Total in Treasury	$110,779,115
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,149,963,873
Decrease during the month	3,525,282

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	18,569,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,185,773
Balance of interest paid by the United States	14,323,507

Competitive Examinations in the Treasury Department.

The statement that the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department resigned on account of the failure of the system of open competition is pronounced by them as unfounded. On the contrary, the present system has proved successful, especially in regard to original appointments, and the Board so stated in their recent report to the Advisory Board. The character and ability of the persons appointed to $1,200 clerkships from the examination is admitted by the heads of bureaus and all others having knowledge of the facts to be very superior, and the success of the recent examination for $900 clerkships is even more marked.

Ambassador to Japan.

The President has appointed John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan. The commission was signed this afternoon.

LOUISIANA.

Address of Gov. McEnery.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A New Orleans special gives an address of Governor McEnery, in which he says: "President Grant, as Chief Magistrate of the nation, has assumed a high and grave responsibility in foisting upon the people of this State a usurpation without a precedent in this or any other country, and he is answerable before the bar of public opinion for this high-handed measure. The President, with the army and navy at his command, has the physical power to coerce the people of this State into any line of policy he may be pleased to dictate, and it would be but folly and madness to interpose resistance likely to bring us in conflict with the National authority. Yet the deeply fixed sentiments of irrepressible hostility in the minds and hearts of an outraged people against the vilest usurpation ever attempted to be fastened upon freemen, will find their full scope and vent. I advise that these manly and patriotic sentiments take form and shape through all the moral and legal agencies possible to be devised. In the meantime I trust peace and order may reign supreme throughout the State, and that all our industrial pursuits will be unembarrassed by political difficulties, and especially do I urge upon the people of the two races, who are numerically nearly equal in this State, to cultivate one towards another nothing but feelings of amity, good feeling and mutual understanding."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Postoffice at Linden, N. J., was robbed on Tuesday night of all the mail matter, including money order letters containing nine hundred dollars. The work was done by burglars who blew open the safe.

—The United States Circuit Court of Connecticut has issued a subpena for George Francis Train to testify in the Credit Mobilier suits, but he sailed for Europe before the warrant could be served. He goes to Stuttgardt to meet his wife and children.

—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says Mr. Beecher and his friends have determined to take definite action in the whole matter of the Bowen-Tilton-Beecher scandal, and that at a meeting of the Deacons of Plymouth church, on Friday evening, it was resolved to proceed at once with the investigation.

—The twentieth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Iowa met in Marshalltown on Thursday, Right Rev. Henry W. Lee presiding. The representation of clergy and laity is large. The reports submitted show much progress and interest in the Church work, and the utmost harmony prevails.

—A young man, supposed to be young Bender, a son of the well-known Kansas murderer, was arrested at West Liberty, Iowa, on Saturday, and a woman, thought to be Mrs. Bender, was arrested at Oxford. There seems to be little doubt as to their identity, both parties being held for further developments.

THE PENITENTIARY REMOVAL.

Meeting of the Commission Yesterday—A Warm Discussion—Unpleasant Intimations—Denials and Explanations—Another Session To-Day.

Yesterday morning the Commission appointed at the last session of the Legislature to examine concerning the removal of the Western Penitentiary held a meeting in the City Hall of Allegheny. The Commission is authorized to ascertain the probable cost of the removal, the best site for the new building, the expediency of a removal, and the kind of a new institution that should be erected in case a removal is decided upon. A communication from the Prison Board was presented by Mr. Nevin, protesting against the removal of the Penitentiary on the ground of expense. The land belonging to the Prison includes about six and a half acres. It was donated by the original lot holders, and in case of a removal, unless used for other purposes, it would revert to the original owners, and could not be conveyed to a private corporation for any purpose whatever. The State has thus far expended by way of appropriations, $620,607.42 for the erection of buildings and improvements connected with the Penitentiary, and the Inspectors desired to enter their earnest protest against spending two or three millions of dollars, in order to effect a change.

Mr. Riddle favored a change, not on the grounds of advantage that might result to any private institution, but because he thought such an institution should not be located in the city. Mr. Long characterized as a mistake the idea entertained by a few persons that a private institution was at the bottom of the movement. He had been informed by more than one member of the Prison board that the capacity of the institution was deficient. Three, four, and sometimes five persons have been huddled together in one cell at a time. He had also been informed that in order to get at the improvement of the moral character of the prisoners, larger accommodations were necessary in the way of room, in order to make proper distribution of the inmates. He saw no necessity for the purchase of more than twenty or twenty-five acres of ground, and perhaps fifteen would be sufficient. The present building was entirely too small.

The Philadelphia prison, Mr. Nevin said in reply, was crowded worse than here. He was surprised at the statement made by Mr. Long, as he did not see how it was possible to crowd four or five prisoners in a cell eight by twelve feet. He could see no reason why the State should expend three million dollars to beautify the Parks and please the residents of this neighborhood, and if our citizens wish a removal they should foot the bill themselves. He referred to the movement in Philadelphia for a third penitentiary, which, he had no doubt, would soon be built, and would be located in the central part of the State. It would relieve the Western Penitentiary, and would prevent the latter institution from being crowded beyond its capacity. He did not see why the people of Allegheny should demand the State to make an expenditure of two or three millions that the city might slightly improve their Park.

The communication of the inspector was referred to, by Mr. Riddle, as intimating that the Commission was packed in the interest of the Western University. Mr. Nevin who wrote the document disclaimed any intention of making such an intimation. Mr. McBriar thought the Prison Board a set of fogies and fossils who did not desire to make any change. After further sparring, Mr. Long stated, that he had prepared the bill creating the Commission and not a single member of it was aware of his appointment until after it was made.

A motion was carried to adjourn until this afternoon, when another meeting will be held at three o'clock, at the Western Penitentiary, and all other meetings will be held at the Prison office.

Butler Oil Field.

JAMES S. CRAIG has sold a fourth interest in a well at Greece City for $5,000. The well is good for 120 bbls per day.

On the McClellan farm, one and a half miles northeast of Greece City, on Thursday morning of last week, about six o'clock, a boiler located at a well owned by James Quinn, blew up, instantly killing Peter Hegerty, and injuring John Gaily. Hegerty was a married man and has a wife and family living in Brooklyn. Gaily, who was struck on the hand by some of the flying missiles, which tore three of the fingers therefrom, came from Buffalo to the oil region.

THE Butler *Citizen* says: We have heretofore noticed this well, above Greece City. From the first striking of oil at it, some months ago, it was among the best in production. But it is differing from the other wells in that the production is largely *increasing* instead of diminishing, as most other wells do. On several days last week, we learn, it flowed the extraordinary amount of *twelve hundred barrels per day*. Is located in Concord township, about two miles northeast of Greece City.

HOME NEWS.

THE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Their Work on Tuesday.

THE NOMINEES.

The Republican County Conventions which assembled on Tuesday afternoon, June 3d, have almost completed their work, and we are enabled to give the result as will be found appended. The Conventions throughout were harmonious and went through their duties with an earnestness and determination that prevented all outside maneuvering, and the result we believe, very fairly represents the wishes of Republican voters throughout the county. We have only time and space at present to give results.

The Judiciary.

The interest taken in this Convention was apparent from the first, from the fact that District Court Room No. 2, in which it was held, was thronged some time before the call to order. An organization was effected promptly by designating Mr. James Rees, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, as Chairman, and it was decided to nominate the candidate for the President Judgeship first. The candidates, Messrs. Thomas Ewing, Moses Hampton and W. B. Negley, were named, and the third ballot resulted in the selection of Hon. Thomas Ewing by a majority of six votes over all competitors, he having received 65 votes, Mr. Hampton 54, and Mr. Negley 5—the latter gentleman, however, having withdrawn in the early part of the third ballot.

The Convention then proceeded to select an Associate Judge. The candidates named were Messrs. J. W. F. White, Charles S. Fetterman, and Wm. G. Hawkins. Two ballots were taken, which resulted in favor of Mr. White, he receiving 63 votes, Fetterman 48 votes and Mr. Hawkins 9 votes.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed to confer with the Committee from the other Conventions and announce the platform, after which the Convention adjourned.

Senatorial.

Next in general interest was the Legislative Convention, which assembled in the Court of Quarter Sessions. After the list of delegates had been called over the Convention took a recess for dinner, to allow the Committee on Contested Seats to prepare their report. Upon reassembling a permanent organization was effected by selecting Mr. Smythe, of the ——, as Chairman.

Nominations for Senator were then received, Messrs Geo H. Anderson and Charles Jeremy being named. The ballot resulted in favor of Mr. Anderson by a vote of 92 to 35. Mr. Anderson, being in the room, was called up to the stand and made a neat speech in acknowledgment of the honor of re-nomination, in which he also alluded to his record, and asked all to examine it, and learn whether or no he had ever "gone back" on the workingman—whether that record did not show that he had endeavored to do justice to all classes. He had only to renew a pledge made three years ago—that he would, if sent back to Harrisburg, endeavor to legislate for the best interests of *all* classes.

The delegates for the First and Second Legislative districts then retired to the Grand Jury rooms to select their candidates. This was the work of but a few minutes, as the candidates had no opposition. H. H. McCormick was unanimously chosen for the First district, and S. J. Wainwright for the Second. As we go to press, the delegates for the Third district—all outside Pittsburgh—are at work, but have not yet arrived at any results. It is conceded, however, that Mr. John C. Newmever will be chosen by acclamation.

The Prothonotaryship.

The contest for the Prothonotaryship was long and spirited. Messrs. Kennedy, Ross, Corey and Swisshelm being the candidates. After the first ballot Mr. Swisshelm withdrew, leaving the field clear to the other three candidates. Mr. Corey hung on for three successive ballots, and finally gave up the contest entirely. The fourth ballot decided the fight, as follows:

Kennedy........73 | Ross..............48

The friends of Kennedy finding they had gained the day, cheered lustily, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

Coroner and Treasurer.

The work of this Convention was rather brief, and consisted, first, in the unanimous renomination of Mr. Samuel Kilgore as candidate for Coroner, and a ballot on the Coronership. For this latter place there were named Messrs. Cooke, McCallin, Grace, and McCandless. The result was favorable to Mr. McCallin by a good majority.

County Commissioner.

Convention No. 5 was charged with the duty of electing a Jury Commissioner, a Director of the Poor and a County Commissioner. The only contest was in the latter office, for which four ballots were taken, the prominent candidates being Messrs. Richard Thompson, Augustus Beckert, and Jno. A. Scott. Mr. Beckert "made the landing" on the Fourth ballot by a majority of 42.

For Jury Commissioner, Capt. John McClelland was nominated, and for Director of the Poor, Thomas Verner.

This closes the record of the Conventions so far as it has been made up to the time we go to press. In our next issue we shall give further details.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

On the petition of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, creditors, Paul N. Garfield, of Titusville, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter was referred to Register Rogers.

In the case of Thomas Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, on petition presented, the trustees were allowed to pay into the registry of the Court certain moneys now in their hands, and after having done so to be discharged from said trust.

The time for filing specifications of objections to the discharge of Henry I. Miller, Esq., of Somerset county, bankrupt, was, on motion of S. M. Raymond, Esq., solicitor for Noah Bennett, creditor, extended to the 13th proximo.

George W. Rockwell, of Erie, was adjudged a bankrupt, on petition of N. Murphy, and the matter referred to Register Woodruff.

Decrees of condemnation were made and writs of sale ordered to issue against the steamboats Charlie McDonald, J. Sharp. McDonald and Oil Valley, on the petition of numerous creditors, returnable the third Monday in June.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT, STOWE AND COLLIER.

The Court made an order appointing H. C. McCoy crier, and David Agnew, Samuel Wilson, Robert Baxter and M. B. Hartzell tipstaves of the Court of Common Pleas, at a salary at the rate of $800 per annum, until further orders, to take effect from the first day of May, 1873.

Mary Greedy, by her next friend, presented a libel in divorce from John Greedy. The parties were married in January, 1871, and lived together until the 21st of May, when the defendant deserted her. A subpœna was awarded.

In the case of Mary Jane Reymer vs. George Reymer, libel in divorce, and in which a decree was refused on the ground that there is not sufficient proof of wilful and malicious desertion, W. D. Porter, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take further testimony.

Elizabeth Laufman filed a petition for divorce from George Laufman, on the ground of inhuman treatment. The parties were married in 1869 and lived together until May 21st, 1873. A subpœna was awarded.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

In this court the following order was made relative to the appointment and salary of court officers, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature.

"And now, May 31st, 1873, John W. Patterson is hereby appointed Crier of said Court, to serve as Assistant Crier of the Court of Common Pleas, when not employed in the said Court of Quarter Sessions, at a salary at the rate of $800 per annum, and Frederick Falbush, Wm. L. Burkhardt, C. P. Neison, Edward W. Timmony, and J. C. Smith, at a salary at the rate of $700 per annum, to serve till the further order of the Court, and to take effect on the 1st Monday of June. PER CURIAM.

BROWNSVILLE.

Sudden Death—Severe Accident at Excelsior Planing Mill—Memorial Day, &c.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 30, 1873.

MRS. ELIZABETH LEONARD.

Mrs. Leonard, wife of William Leonard, Esq., died very suddenly at the family residence, Saturday evening, May 24, in the forty second year of her age. She was an estimable lady, and leaves a large number of friends to mourn her unexpected death.

PATRICK GRIFFIN.

Mr. Griffin, who has been sick for nearly two years, died Tuesday morning, aged 49 years.

ACCIDENT.

James Martin, of the firm of Aubrey & Martin, proprietors of the "Excelsior Mills," had the thumb of his right hand terribly torn and lacerated by the breaking of a "moulding bit."

MEMORIAL DAY.

Decoration day was appropriately observed by the citizens of Brownsville, West Brownsville, Bridgeport and vicinity, under the management of the G. A. R. Post, a full report of which will be furnished the press by the secretary of the "Memorial Association."

COLONEL KREPPS.

Colonel J. S. Krepps and wife, who have been on a visit in Florida for the benefit of the Colonel's health, have returned home. Mr. K. is somewhat improved in health.

T. S. WRIGHT.

T. S. Wright, Esq., of the "Brownsville Marble Works," who has for the past two weeks been east making arrangements for manufacturing granite monuments here, arrived home 30th inst. R.

----The body of Miss Susan Junk, was found in the canal at Waverly, Ohio, on Saturday morning. She was young, handsome and accomplished, and her parents, who reside near Frankfort, Ohio, are respectable and wealthy. It is doubtless a case of suicide, although no cause is known for the commission of the rash act. Rumor, however, ascribes it to disappointment in love.

----The Titusville *Courier* tells an eight feet black snake story, and W. W. Bailey of that burgh, is the man that killed him with a ten feet pole. It was a good pole, and the blow was straight for his head. Though the blow was accurate the *Courier* says, the snake swelled up as big as a man's arm, and only subsided after the second blow.

"EIGHTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA."

The First Grand Re-union at Uniontown—The Welcome to the Soldiers—The Town in Gala Day Costume—The Proceedings in the Convention—Renewing Memories of the Field and Bivouac—The Resolutions Adopted—The Procession to the Cemeteries—Decorating the Graves.

The first re-union of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers came off at Uniontown, Pa., on the 29th and 30th inst. The soldiers received a warm welcome from the citizens of the place. The houses throughout the town were profusely decorated with flags and banners and presented quite a gala appearance. A temporary organization of the soldiers was affected at the Court House by the election of Major J. M. Abraham as Chairman. Capt. John E. Michener was elected Vice President, and Lieut. S. Stevenson and Sergeant Fulmer, Secretaries. A committee was then appointed to confer with the citizens and make arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day. Addresses were made by Capt. Blerer, Col. Norton McGiffin and G. W. K. Minor, Esq. Their remarks were received with much enthusiasm. On motion Convention adjourned to the following day at 9 o'clock A. M.

On the second day the Convention was called to order promptly at the appointed hour. A permanent organization of the survivors of the Eighty-fifth was proceeded with by the election of Col. Norton McGiffin as Chairman, and Capt. Jacob Davis Vice President. The secretaries of the preceding day were continued. A committee on resolutions was then appointed. The following committees were appointed to make all necessary arrangements for holding the next regimental re-union: Maj. H. J. Vankirk, Lieut. W. H. Davis, John McIlwaine and Serg't Oscar Lyons. The regimental chaplain, J. A. Pierce, orator of the occasion, then delivered an able and eloquent address recounting at length the career of the regiment.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, 1. That on this, the first reunion of the survivors of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, we review with proud satisfaction the military record of the regiment.

Resolved 2, That we will cherish with sincere affection the memories of our brave commanders, Colonels J. B. Howell and H. A. Purviance, and of our many gallant comrades who fell in the service of their country.

Resolved, 3. That in the death of Major Gutler and Lieut. Westley Brown, lately deceased, we mourn the loss of true and genial friends, and sincerely sympathize with their bereaved families in their loss of husbands and fathers.

Resolved, 4. That to the citizens of Uniontown, we tender our sincere and earnest thanks for their acts of liberality and kindness extended to us and we will keep in remembrance their kind treatment.

Resolved 5, That the next Union of the Eighty-fifth, be held at Washington, Pa., on Thursday, May 25, 1874.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, Convention adjourned to meet at Washington, Pa., Thursday, May 25, 1874.

After the adjournment the soldiers formed in front of the Court House, headed by the Uniontown brass band. They were here joined by the soldiers orphans, of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Uniontown, the children being headed by their drum corps. The procession thus formed, proceeded, under command of Captain J. C. Michener, of Washington, D. C., to the Uniontown Cemetery formed a square around the soldiers' monument, where a prayer was offered by Chaplain Pierce, after which the soldiers' orphans proceeded to decorate the graves with flowers. The soldiers' graves in other cemeteries were in like manner decorated.

VALLEY RAILROAD.

Railroad Meeting at Allenport.

A meeting of citizens favorable to the completion of the Valley Railroad on the south side of the river was held at Allenport, Washington county, on Monday, 26th. The Monongahela *Republican* says Dr. O. D. Todd, of Allenport, was called to the chair, and John S. Markell, of this place, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, when Dr. Patton, of Greene county, addressed the meeting in an able and unanswerable argument in favor of the south side of the river, and the importance of railroad facilities to the farmers and business men of the Monongahela River. He was followed by the Secretary, Mr. Ryan and the President of the meeting. Mr. Ryan was very happy in his remarks, and elicited considerable applause when he told the old fogies they must get out of the way of this great improvement, or they would be driven out to feed on grass like Nebuchadnezzar.

After considerable talk for and against damages, Daniel Castner of Carroll, came forward and gave a free right of way to the railroad through his farm, with an additional 34 feet, making 100 feet, for sidings, water tanks, stations, or anything else the Company may need for operating the road for their own and the public interests.

The following named persons were appointed to secure rights of way, and to raise a fund to pay any actual damages that may be awarded, or where, in their judgement; Hugh McKee, Azariah Crow, Capt. Samuel Clark, and John Spahr.

There was considerable feeling and spirit displayed on the part of those wide awake farmers who are now deprived of railroad facilities and who have not much patience or charity with those who want the road built through their farms, enhancing values four fold, and yet want the Company or their neighbors to contribute to pay them for the few acres the road will use.

OBITUARY.

James Manown, Esq.

The Monongahela *Republican* says: "We should like very much to have a detailed sketch of the life of this citizen, who died so peacefully at his residence, on Wednesday last, in the 94th year of his age. The story of his life would be nearly the history of our city. He was born at Castle Mahon, Down, Ireland, in 1780, and was eighteen years old when he came to America. The voyage lasted thirteen weeks, and aboard the same ship was the mother (then a girl) of Mr. King of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE. He came here early in life, was married to Cassandra De Vore, and has seen our place grow from a settlement to a city. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, an Irish Presbyterian by faith, and a Democrat in politics—never having voted any other ticket in a lifetime save once for Governor Joseph Ritner, a personal friend. He leaves a large family of children and grand children—all well to do in the world, even without the fortune which his estate bequeathes. Mr. James Manown was a Christian gentleman—words than which no higher praise could any man's memory leave behind. One fact about his personal history is the lease of Castleford, Ireland, which being held by a "life lease," now lapses to Right Hon. Richards, Lord Viscount of Bangor. The lease was based upon the life of James Manown, then six years old, Wm. Saavage, of Port Perry, then ten years old, and Prince Augustus Frederic, sixth son of George III., King of England. Mr. Manown lived 93 years, and was the last surviving of those named."

Drs. Oldshue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our readers have for some time been advised through the columns of our paper of the method of the treatment of the Drs. Oldshue.

Their mode of treating diseases, although somewhat peculiar, is based upon physiological and pathological facts; and the true nature and extent of diseases are accurately determined by ocular inspection, chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the urine.

This is no idle theory; but their entire system of practice is based upon fixed principles of science. The marked success of these gentlemen in curing the worst maladies known to the profession is not only convincing evidence of the correctness of their theory, but affords ample proof of their professional skill and ability. Some of the most respectable citizens of this and surrounding counties can testify from personal experience to the truth of this statement, and we can heartily recommend the Drs. Oldshue. They are not only scientific physicians, but gentlemen of the highest culture and probity.

Their offices are No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Broom and Wrapping Paper Depot.

Messrs. Abdiel McClure & Co., are successors to McClellan & Co., at No. 362 Penn street. This firm have commenced business under the most favorable auspices, and, are already transacting an immense business in their line, as well they may, for being located as they are, almost immediately at the doors of the several freight depots of the city, and in addition to these, the capaciousness of their ware rooms, they have facilities for handling a heavy stock, which are not equaled by any other house. They have the best and largest stock of brooms, broom material and wrapping paper, in the city, and from the well-known courtesy, promptness and business qualifications of the gentlemen composing this firm, we would say, that dealings with them, would be both pleasurable and profitable. Their reputation for honor, honesty and fair dealing, is unquestioned. Their capacity and facilities for conducting an immense trade are almost unlimited, making it just the place where our merchants should prefer to purchase the goods which they have for sale.

Iron City College—Summer Sessions.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers of the fact that this popular and successful business college continues in operation the year round without vacations of any kind as is the case with all other institutions of learning. And since there is no class system pursued, but each student receives individual instruction, the summer session is peculiarly favorable for the acquisition of a business education, when the college is not so crowded with students, as it always is during the fall and winter months. Students can save both time and money by attending during the summer season, and as the rooms are light, airy and cheerful, we know of no way in which young men can spend their time more pleasantly and profitably than by pursuing a course of study here during the summer. Circulars containing full particulars can be had on application to the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

----The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, held their twenty-seventh annual Convention in Baltimore last week. Dr. Joseph A. Reed, of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, was present. The attendance was very large. Nearly two-thirds of the public and a great many of the private institutions being represented. The Convention visited several of the Insane Asylums in the vicinity of Baltimore, and were well satisfied with the manner in which they are conducted. Many interesting reports were presented treating on mental disorders. The Convention adjourned on Friday.

----The Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Point of Rocks to Washington, D. C., is now open for business. This is the new direct route *via*. Connellsville and Cumberland from this city, and freight for shipment over the new route will be received at the office of the Connellsville Company.

Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs—Steinway—Burdett.

Among the many hundreds of Piano and Organ manufacturers there are two who have gained a national and world reputation by their superior skill and inventive genius, and who are looked up to by all the rest as leaders and models to take pattern by. These two are the great *Steinway* Piano firm, and the ingenious *Burdett* Organ manufacturers. To possess either a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ is the darling wish of every musical student, fully convinced, as are the latter, that it is a much easier thing to become a good performer by the use of a Steinway Piano or Burdett Organ, than when hampered by the imperfect mechanism and impure tones of other makes. When it is considered that these two famous brands are the only ones that will sell on their merits—requiring no itinerant runners who, with offensive pertinacity, actually *force* their inferior wares upon unwilling customers, and that notwithstanding the sole Western Agents for them, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street have the lion's share of the Piano and Organ sale in this city, the conclusion is inevitable that the Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs are the very best instruments of their kind, and that the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. fully merit the immense patronage they enjoy and the flattering degree of confidence the public places in their judgment and integrity.

A Reward Offered.

The County Commissioners have concluded to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Lizzie Mess, at Saltsburg. This, with that offered by the citizens of the locality, makes the pecuniary incentive to detectives, $1,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 2, 1873. }

Money remains easy and the supply is amply sufficient for all the legitimate demands of trade. Rates are steady at from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum for first-class paper, the greater part of the business having been done at 10@11. The bank statements now being published, show them to be in a prosperous condition; and the financial situation, taken as a whole, is highly satisfactory.

The real estate market is becoming quite active, but the bulk of the transactions is in the sale of small lots. Quite a number of sales were effected at Homestead Park on easy terms, and if the weather proves favorable, many more will be sold to-morrow, Tuesday, at Ionia Station.

In Philadelphia, money market rates are steady at 6 per cent. call, 7@8 per cent. time, with collaterals for best grades of Mercantile paper. The business demand of the season may fairly be counted over in the absence of disturbing elements in speculative circles.

The money market in Chicago is growing easier, and the supply of money is on the increase. Deposits at the banks are as large as they have been for six months, and the supply of money offered in the open market is large enough to make a good demand for business paper.

There is a material increase in the demand for money in Cincinnati, arising chiefly from the wants of provision dealers to settle contracts for May, and also from general requirements for meeting larger maturities of paper than usual, and while the market was easy it had a firmer tone. The banks discounted liberally for depositors at 8@9 per cent., and outside of bank an increased amount of prime mercantile paper was negotiated at 9@10 per cent. Money was obtainable on call at 7@8 per cent., according to the character of the securities.

The Boston money market continues very easy. Call loans of good collaterals, 6 per cent.; between the banks 5. Very good business paper ranges mostly from 6½ to 7½ per cent. per annum discount, but good names not so extensively known, are also offering at 8@9 per cent. discount.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1873.

Money was easy at 5 to 6. Sterling firmer at 108 11-16 for sixty days and 109⅞@109⅞ for sight. Gold was weak under the announcement that the Government would sell seven millions during the month and the fact that German bankers were free sellers. The clique does not appear to be attempting to control the market. Loans were 3 to 6 for carrying. Clearings $44,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,000,000. Governments were quiet and firm. State bonds were dull and nominal. Stock speculation was erratic in Pacific Mail, which fluctuated between 40⅜ and 43⅝, closing at the outside figure. The course of the stock was influenced by rumors in regard to forthcoming statements. The market was strong and higher, with Western Union, New York Central, Rock Island, Lake Shore and C. C. & I. C. as features. The market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, closed strong.

Gold opened at 117⅜ and closed at 117⅜@117⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123⅝; 5-20's of '62, 117⅝; do '64, 117⅝; do '65, 118⅝; do new, 119; do '67, 120⅛; do '68, 120; new 5s, 116.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93⅝; Tennessee, old, 79½; do new, 79½; Virginia new, 50; do old, 40; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 85⅝; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 92; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 80; American Merchants Union Express, 68; U. S. Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 39; New York Central, 101⅝; Erie, 63⅝; do preferred, 76¾; Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 110½; New Jersey Central, 103½; St. Paul, 55⅝; do preferred, 72¾; Wabash, 69; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton 110½; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 41⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87; Burlington & Quincy, 87; Lake Shore, 92¼; Indiana, 31½; Illinois Central, 110; Union Pacific, 27⅝; Central Pacific, 103⅜; Union, 86; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102⅜; Hartford & Erie, 2½; Bankers' bills, 108¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS---WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 2, 1873. }

ASHES—Market continues quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, but there is no change to note in prices. Common Soda, 4½@4⅝; refined, 6. Nitrate, 4⅝@5. Pots, 9; Pearls, 11. Black lead is still quoted at 6. Manganese, 6½. Arsenic, 5; Fluor Spar, 2½.

ALE—Trade is fair—there is rather more inquiry from the country, but no change in prices. X, $8 per brl to city, and $9 to country; XX, $10; India Ale, 11; half barrels in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—Will soon be out of season, and the supply, especially of good stock, is almost exhausted; 50@55 cts. per gallon for good to prime.

APPLES—The arrivals continue fair and the supply is fully equal to the demand, but prices are fully sustained; $2.50@3.50 for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Trade continues very quiet, and the market is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; the arrivals, although not larger than usual, are sufficient to keep up the supply and prices are nominally unchanged; 8@12 for common to medium, and 15@18 for prime to choice. Commission men generally, are discouraging consignments, and but for this the arrivals would no doubt be much larger than they are.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, mostly for small lots, and the market is quiet and unchanged; red, 2½@3c; green, 4@5; hurl, 5½@6.

BEANS—The stock, especially of prime navies is very much reduced and prices have advanced in consequence; we now quote at $3.75@3.25 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@40c ℔ lb.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, as it always is at this season of the year, but prices are sustained, in sympathy with the raw material; 17c by the carload, and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—It was supposed that the reports in regard to the coming crop that it was likely to be a very light one, would have created some excitement in Peaches, but thus far these expectations have not been realized; the market is quiet and prices remain unchanged at $3 per dozen for 3 pound cans. Winslow's Corn is quotable at $2.90@3; and Tomatoes at $2.40@2.50.

CHEESE—The arrivals continue large, and with only an average demand, stocks have commenced to accumulate and prices are a shade lower; we now quote at 10 to 13½, according to quality.

COUNTRY BACON—The hot weather, as might be expected, has curtailed the demand very considerably, but the supply is very much reduced and prices are nominally unchanged; Shoulders, 6@6½c; Clear Sides, 8@8½; Hams, 8@10. Country Lard, 8@8½.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 12½c; Nonatook, 12c; Pittsburgh Family, 11½c; Juniata B. fine, 11c; White Carpet Chain fine, 36c; Colored, 43c; Cotton Batting, 18; Cotton Twine, 35.

CEMENT & LIME—Louisville Hydraulic Cement, $2.00@2.50 per barrel; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, 3@3.25. Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime $1.75@2. Eastern, $1.60@1.75.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, 1½ inch in diameter and upwards, 19 cents; ¾, 19½c; ⅜ and 5-16, 20c; tarred rope and lath yarn, 18½c; and hay and leather lines, 19½. Sisal rope—⅝ and 5-16 inch diameter, 17½c; ¾, 17; ⅞ and 1, 16½; hay and spoke twine, 17. Oil well drilling, cables—howser laid, 19c; do. bolt rope and yarns, 20; Sand pump rope, 19.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply of Apples has been considerably reduced during the past week by some large purchases for shipment to New York, but there is no improvement in prices, and not likely to be this year; we continue to quote at 5½@1½, as to quality. Peaches continue very dull and prices are weak although nominally unchanged; prime halves, 6@6½; mixed, 4@5. Blackberries, 8@10. Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—Continue to come in pretty freely, and the market is weak with a drooping tendency; 15 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, although it is probable that a round lot could be obtained at a shade less.

FIRE BRICK—West Virginia, $18 to $30; Bolivar grades, $40; Star, $45; Woodland, $55; Mount Savage $65.

FEATHERS—Live goose feathers may be quoted at 70@75c per lb.

FLOUR—The market has been rather quiet during the past week, and the market is weaker in feeling, although prices have undergone no change whatever. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours at $7.50@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and red winters at $8.75@$9 for western, and $9.50 for city. The outlook, notwithstanding the stock of wheat is comparatively light, does not indicate any advance in prices this year, unless something unusual occurs; on the contrary, the indications generally point in an opposite direction—the reports generally are favorable for a heavy crop, and the advices from Liverpool are not of a character calculated to inspire hopes of higher prices. Rye Flour continues dull but unchanged at $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The stock of Grain of all kinds in this market is very much reduced, and with a fair local demand, there is a firmer feeling and prices generally are a shade higher; however, this cannot continue long, as it was brought about by a temporary scarcity, and in the event of increased arrivals, a reaction the other way of course will most probably be the result. Wheat continues scarce, that is in the hands of dealers, but the mills are well supplied; however, they are taking all the red winter wheat that offers within the range of quotations, $1.80@1.85, and $1.90@1.95 for white. Spring wheat is a shade lower in Chicago and Milwaukee, although this is a matter of but little importance here, except as it affects spring wheat flour—there is little or no demand for it in this market. Oats in fair demand, and may be quoted steady at 47@50, as to quality. Shelled Corn is in limited supply, the arrivals recently having been unusually light, and while prices have advanced, there is not much inquiry quotations may be fairly given at 57@58 on track and 60@62 from store. Ear Corn is also scarce, but the inquiry is mainly for small lots. There is some inquiry for Rye, but little offering; indeed, the market is almost bare. Sales reported at 90@93. There is little or nothing doing in Barley, and the season is about over—the weather is becoming too warm for malting, and besides brewers generally have got about all the stock they want.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The latest advices from Rio, the general European market, the condition of the growing crops, the increasing demand for consumption, all point to higher prices this year, in all descriptions of coffee. The European traders hitherto carrying a surplus of 600,000 bags, have this year next to nothing. Ceylon and Java coffee finds ready sale at the public marts, at advancing figures, while in this country these descriptions, of general quality, are growing scarce and valuable. In fact the statistical position is strong; and although the bean is higher than it had reached for sixty years, the best informed are confident in the belief, that a further appreciation in values will accrue, and that soon. The highest estimate made of the growing crop in Brazil, is 1,500,000 bags, showing a falling off of 1,000,000 bags, from an average crop. This deficiency is alarming, when we consider that the crop of 1871, which was short, fully 1,500,000 bags, has not recovered itself, but instead, stocks have gradually diminished and now show signs of a Coffee famine. At our quotations the buyer is favored, but we hear that the wholesale trade will soon advance roasted Coffee 1c per lb. Sugar—All markets exhibit a firmer feeling with a brisk demand for refined goods. At our quotations the buyer is advantaged. Rice—Carolina steady. Molasses—New Orleans firm—Syrups easy.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; Good to Prime, 22½@23½c; fair 21@21½c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 28@29c; Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 27½c. Roasted Java, 35½.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10½; Ex. C, 10¼c; C. Yellow, 10¼; Circle C, 10½; Lower grades, 9@10.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@ Rangoon, 7½@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c; Prime 70@72.

SUNDRIES—Pennsylvania Concentrated Lye, $8. Philadelphia, $7.75. Bi-carb. Soda, kegs, 8c. Boxes, 8½c. Hummel's Extract of Coffee, $4. Oswego & Duryea's Corn Starch, 11 silver and satin, 10. Buffalo Corn Starch, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9. Pearl Starch, 5. Shot, $2.85 per bag. Lead, 12. Wheeling Tobies, $10.53.

FISH—Large Shore, No. 1, 25,00 per barrel; Med Shore No 1, 23 per brl Bay No. 1, $21 for ⅛ brls. quarters and kitts. 82c more. Lake Herring halfs, $3.75 Lake herrings, quarters, 2.15; White fish, $8.

HAY—The arrivals of both loose and baled continue large, and with the market overstocked, prices are weak and drooping, and as holders generally have but little hope of any higher prices this year; they are anxious to realize. Baled hay may be quoted at $24 to $25 for common to prime, and Loose, from country wagons, at $25@30.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations Green Salted Steer Hides, 11½@12½; Green Salted Mixed, 11@11½; Green Salted Cow, 11@11½; Green Butcher steer, 8@9; Green Butcher cows 7@8; Green Butcher bull hides, 6; Green Salted Kip, 0.15@0.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.20@2; Green Butcher's Calf, 12. Flint Hides nominal at 22 cents.

MILL FEED—The demand continues very light, being restricted to supplying immediate wants of consumers, while prices are unchanged Bran, 80@85 cts. per cwt. Seconds, 90@$1. Middlings, $1.10@1.20.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 73@75 No. 2, 65; Linseed 93@1. Whale W. B. 88@94; Bank, 78; Straits, 80. Cod $1.50@2 Spirits of Turpentine 58@62.

LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy, 40@42; Oak Sole, med and light, 35@39; Oak Sole, Spanish, 36@38; Red Sole, B. A. heavy and mid, 31@33; Red Sole, Oronoco, 30@31; Red Sole, good dyed, 26@28; Shoe Skirting, 42@43 Shoe Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weight, 43; Rough Oak Leather, 35@38; No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8; Harness best city, pure oak, 41@44; Harness, best country, 39@41; Harness, ordinary oak, 35@37; Fair Skirting, 44@46; Fair Bridle, per dozen, $60@66; Black Bridle, per dozen, $50@70; Band Leather, per lb, 39@44; Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40; French Calf, 1.60@2.50; French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.55; Wax upper, per foot, 23@27; Wax Kip, per pound, 50@80.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear 65 per M; first common, $55; second common, 30; third, $27; sheeting, $22. Hemlock, joist and scantling, $20. Pine frame lumber, $28. Planed lumber—first common, $60; clear, 70. Flooring Boards, $35; partition do. $45; shelving on both sides, $35; on one side, $33. Moulded weather boarding, $37; ⅝ inch patent planed do, $25; ⅝ inch unplaned, $20; 12 inch vertical, $33. Oak and Yellow Pine Flooring, $45. Moulded Battens, 25c. No 1 18 inch sawed Shingles per M, $6.50; No. 2, 18 inch do. $5. Pailings, four and five feet, 35. Locust Posts, 50. Laths, $4.25.

POTATOES—There is a continued good demand for both old and new, and prices are still maintained; the former may be quoted in a jobbing way at $1@1.05 ℔ bushel, according to quality and condition, and the latter at $6@7 per brl. However, increased receipts are expected within the next few days, and if so, lower prices will doubtless be the result.

PEA NUTS—Quotable 3½@4½c per lb, according to quality.

POULTRY—Live chickens, quotable at 75@85c per pair according to size.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams per lb, 14½c, canvassed do. 15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do. 10c; plain do. 8½c. Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10½c; Clear Breakfast Bacon, 12½c; canvassed, do. 13c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15½c, canvassed do, 16c; Mess Pork, $17.50 per bbl; Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Prime Leaf Lard: in tres, 10c; refined in tres. 10½c; Prime Leaf, half bbls, 11c; bkts. 11½c; Lard in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c; do in 5 lb. 12½c; do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c; do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¼c; do. in 6 lb. pails, 13¾.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds, and we omit quotations. Flax Seed in steady demand at $2.10.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3⅞c.

WHITE LEAD—There is a continued steady demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; strictly pure in ton lots, 12c; smaller lots, 12½; these are the combination rates. In tin packages, one half to one cent per lb extra.

WINDOW GLASS—Continues very dull, and there does not seem to be much prospect of an early change for the better; some of the factories have been stopped already, and others will soon follow suit. Discounts off January list range from 60 and 5 to 60 and 10, that is for round lots.

WHISKY—Highwines continue firm and we advance our quotations to 96@97.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, }
MONDAY, June 2, 1873. }

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Rush, Canton	1 car
F. Schiltz, Canton	1 "
M. Vogle & Co., Lakeville	1 "
Marks & Bro., Chicago	6 "
Greenwald & K. Chicago	3 "
L. Gerson, Chicago	1 "
L. Keifer, Chicago	2 "
Rothchilds & Haas, Chicago	5 "
S. Krause, Chicago	2 "
Hazlewood & B. Chicago	2 "
J. Shambera, Chicago	2 "
Holmes, L & Co. Chicago	2 "
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
Jacob Needy, Chicago	1 "
James Hunter, Chicago	1 "
W. Mondersohein, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
L. Shamberg Chicago	1 "
Nicholas Carr, Chicago	1 "
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	4 "
Sadler, Havens & Co, East Liberty	2 "
Total	44 "
Total last week	54 "

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the supply on sale to-day was considerably short of that of last Monday, although it was fully up to the demand, which is evident from the fact that there were still some few remaining unsold at noon; some of the drovers made an attempt, on the ground that their stock cost more, to put prices up sufficiently to cover the enhanced cost, and while this may have been, and no doubt was successful in some instances, we are confident that it was not general. Sellers, generally, while conceding that trade was quicker, claimed that there was no advance in prices; many of the butchers had cattle enough in their slaughter house yards to last them another week, and they, as a matter of course, did not give any countenance to any advance and the drovers were not long in finding this out, hence, their "bullish" ideas soon subsided, and they were satisfied to accept last week's prices.

There were fewer prime heavy cattle than there have been for two or three weeks, and an increased number of fair and medium, although upon the whole, the supply was well adapted to the wants of the trade; as we have before noted, there is an apparent falling off in the demand for the former; butchers generally, quality being equal, prefer light to heavy cattle, and this accounts for the fact that the market in this respect has been turned around from what it was during the spring and winter. Quotations may be given as follows: prime to extra steers, 1,200@1,300, 6⅞@6¾; one firm, and only one, reported having sold up to 7c but this is an outside price: prime 1,100@1,150, averages, 6@6¾, according to quality. There was a drove of scalawag West Virginia stockers, which we should judge would weigh from 400 to 600 lbs., but they could not be sold, and had to be taken to East Liberty. Bulls dull, and may be quoted at 3½@4½c.

Henry Nagle sold 3 fresh cows for $115: 2common 800 lb bulls at 3c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 12 still fed bulls at 4.12½@4.20 cts. also 65 head butcher cattle at 5½@6¼.

Fred Hector sold 1 car fair to good Ohio steers and heifers for Roush & Co. at 5⅝@6.

L. Keefer reports 31 head good to prime butcher cattle from Chicago at 6⅛@6¾, averaged from 1,000 to 1,400.

M. Flinner sold 3 good fresh cows at $115 for lot.

Louis Gerson sold 1 car good to prime small steers at 6@6⅜.

Wm. Moonshine sold 34 good to prime butcher cattle at 6@6⅜.

Lobman & Zeigler sold 2 cars of Chicago stockers at 5.40, and fat cattle at 6@6⅛.

Hartman & Lowensteine sold 2 cars of common to prime at 5⅝@6.50.

James Hunter sold 1 car butcher cattle from Chicago at 6.10@6.50.

Kraus and Smith reported 2 cars at 5⅜@6⅛.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 2 cars of Chicago stock for L. Shamberg at 6@6⅜; 29 head for different parties at 5@5⅜.

Hazlewood and Blackstock sold 34 head of Chicagos at 6⅛@6⅜; 17 bulls at 4c.

M. Kraus 2 cars Chicago cattle at 5.90@6⅛.

S. Marks Bro. sold 1 car of good stockers at 5@5½; 4 cars butcher cattle at 6@7.

Nicholas Carr sold 1 car fair to good 1,000@1,100 steers at 6@6⅜.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 1 car stags and bulls, 4⅛@5⅜.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 2 cars fair to good Chicago at 5.60@6.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was considerably short of last Monday, about 1,000 against 1,400; of these fully two thirds were lambs, whereas last Monday, there were fully one third more sheep than lambs; however, while the market dragged a little in consequence of the increased number, there was little or no shrinkage in prices—some dealers reported that they were obliged to make concessions in order to close out, but we do not think it was general, nor on the other hand, was there any advance in sheep. The former sold at from $2.50@4.50 per head, as to weight and quality, and the latter at 5@6¼c per lb. Following is a pretty full report of the sales as reported by salesmen themselves:

John Beeler sold 19 fair 90 lb sheep at 5c, 50 mixed lambs at an average of $3⅛ per head.

Andy Stakely sold sixty lambs at $2⅝@3 per head.

Jacob Keefer sold 36 lambs at $2⅜@4 per head.

Wm. Humes sold 31 lambs at $3@3.75.

Isaac Ackerman sold 150 mixed Washington Co. sheep at $2 ℔ head, up to 5⅜c ℔ lb.

Fowler and Walters report 53 lambs at $3@4⅛ ℔ head; 20 sheep at 4⅝c.

R. McCaslin, reports 30 sheep at 5@5; and 30 ℔ head at $3@4 ℔ head.

M. Flinner reports 30 lambs at $2⅝@3⅜ per head; 23 sheep at 5⅜.

M. Humes sold 34 lambs at $3⅜@4 ℔ head, 75 sold sheep at an average of 5c ℔ lb.

J. W. Stewart sold 100 fair to extra sheep at 5@5⅛; 25 lambs at $2⅜@4 ℔ head.

John F. Neeley sold 111 head of sheep at 5@5⅜.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY, May 29, 1873. }

CATTLE.

Trade continues moderately active and the market in consequence is stronger, but there is no quotable advance in prices, nor is it to be expected that there will be in view of the continued heavy receipts at Chicago. Eastern buyers, realizing that there will be a heavy run through from Chicago to the eastern markets, are not prepared to pay any advance whatever, notwithstanding the supply is comparatively light, and sellers generally are satisfied, in view of the situation, to accept last week's rates. Light weight cattle, of good quality and in good condition, are more sought after than heavy ones, and sell more readily, and at relatively better prices: the offerings of the latter, not only here but in all of the principal markets recently, have been much larger than of the former, and this explains what we have just referred to—there have been too many heavy cattle on sale of late; Quotations may be given as follows: Extra 1,400 steers, 6¾; prime 1,300, 6⅛@6⅜; prime 1,200, 6⅛@6⅜; fair, 6@5⅝; good 1,100, 5⅞@5⅞; Stockers, 900 to 1,050 lbs, 5@5⅜. Bulls scarce, but the supply is fully up to the demand; quotable at 3½@4½c.

HOGS.

Market was dull and weaker to-day, and as compared with yesterday prices ruled lower; this, however, was not unexpected as we were away above Chicago and Buffalo—hogs could be laid down from either of these points considerably cheaper in New York or Philadelphia than from Pittsburgh, taking yesterday's prices as a basis, hence, a decline here was inevitable. Sales were made to-day at 5.50@5.60 for prime heavy Philadelphia hogs, and 5@5.15 for Yorkers, a decline of 10@15 cents as compared with Wednesday.

SHEEP.

There is no improvement to note in the market either as regards demand or prices, and no particular change to make in quotations. Extra 100 lbs, 5½@5⅝; prime 90@95, 5.40@5.50; 80@85, 5@5.25. The outlook at present is not very favorable for the sheep trade—it is probable that the low price and unsatisfactory condition of the wool market will cause an increased number to be thrown upon the market.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, May 31, 1873. }

ARRIVALS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	544	565 cars.
Hogs	143	200 "
Sheep	67	68 "
Horses	29	34 "
Mules	7	8 "
Total	790	875 "

CATTLE.

There was quite an improvement in the cattle market this week, and it was not generally expected, particularly as the advices from the east were rather discouraging; had we been dependent entirely on eastern buyers, there is not the slightest doubt but what the market would have been as hard as ever. Fortunately for the selling interest, there was a very full attendance of transient buyers, and they took a good many cattle, and in so doing stimulated the market, causing the eastern men to commence buying before they had intended, and to pay higher rates than they had calculated upon; it was generally expected at the opening of the market, in view of the heavy arrivals at Chicago and unfavorable advices both from New York and Buffalo, that trade would be slow and unsatisfactory but, as already intimated, these expectations were not realized; instead of this it was unusually active, and in place of a decline, nearly all the salesmen reported an advance of from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent per lb—we presume the former the mark than the latter. There were not so many heavy cattle this week, the western men having profited by the last two or three weeks experience, and bought more light and medium, and not so many of the heavy ones; the former, quality being anything near equal, sell more readily than the latter and at relatively better prices. Country buyers, both butchers and graziers, want cattle weighing say from 1,050@1,160 lbs, and as they are taking the bulk of the stock the supply was pretty well suited to the wants of the trade—there was an increased number of the latter description, but the demand was fully equal to the supply.

We heard of no sales above 6¾, and but one car load at that. Extra quality, averaging 1,375@1,400 may be fairly quoted at 6¾; 1,300@1,350, same grade, 6⅛@6⅝; 1,200, 6⅛@6⅜; 1,100, 5⅞@6; prime, 1,000, 5⅝@5¾. Stock cattle, 800@900, 5@5½; 1,000, 5¾. Several lots were taken by graziers at 5⅞@6c, but as might be expected, these were no ordinary stockers. We annex a few sales reported by Sadler, Havens & Co: 1 car extra 1,380, 6¾; 160 prime 1,300 Texans, 5⅞; 85 common, 1,150 Texans at 5; 65 good, 1,125 natives at 6; 1 car 1,600 at 5⅞; 2 cars good 1,330, at 6.35; 5 cars good, 1,100 at 5.90.

SHEEP.

As will be seen, the arrivals did not vary much from the week preceeding, but trade was slow at the opening, and sellers found it necessary to make concessions of from 10 to 15c per cwt. in order to effect sales; however, the market closes with but three cars in the pens unsold, and dealers are hopeful that trade next week will be equal to that of this week, although the indications at this writing, as the advices from the New York continue unfavorable, are not very promising for these hopes being realized. Quotations, based on the sales of the past week may be given as follows: extra 106 pounds, fine wool, 5.90; 100 pounds, 5.65; 85@90 pounds, extra, 5⅛@5⅜; 75@80 pounds, 4⅝@5; common, same weights, 4¼@4⅜. Lambs weighing 50 to 60 lbs. 8½@9c.

Henry Erisman made the following purchases during the week; 1 car extra fine wool, 106 pounds 5.90; 1 do. 95 pounds, 5.60; 2 do. prime 92 pounds 5⅜; 1 do. 91 pounds, 5.50; 1 do. 84 pounds, 5⅛; 1 do 90 pounds, 5⅜; 1 do. 78 pounds, 5.10; 1 do. 84 lbs. 5⅛; 1 do. 86 pounds, 5¼.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold, as follows: 1 car common 75 pounds, 4.65; 1 car 88 pounds, 5.60; 1 do. 75 pounds, 4.60; 1 do. 80 pounds, 5.20, 2 do. 92 lbs. 5.62; 2 do. 95 pounds, 5.35; 2 do. 62 pounds, unshorn 6.35; 1 do. unshorn, 70 pounds, 6; 1 car clipped, 83 pounds, 5. 5; 1 do, 80 pounds, 2.55; 1 car 88 pounds, 5.45; 1 car 96 pounds, at 5.85; 1 do 76 pounds at 4.80; 1 do 95 lbs. 5⅝; 1 do. 93 pounds, 5.55; 2 do. 88 lbs., 5⅜; 1 do. 85 lbs. at 5⅛.

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were light, but the supply of heavy or Philadelphia hogs during the past few days has been in excess of the demand, the best evidence of which is that prices have dropped a full quarter of a cent ℔ lb; in the early part of the week, this grade sold at 5.75@5.80, while to-day 5.50@5.60 were the best prices that could be obtained. There were a good many hogs run into Philadelphia from Baltimore, hence, there was a diminished demand here, and the result is the decline to which we have just adverted. For Yorkers there was a very fair demand all week, with little or no change in prices, ranging from 5 to 5.30 for common to extra.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, May 30, 1873. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists: We note a slight advance in Quinine, Cream of Tartar, Tartaric Acid, Nutmeg and Angostura Tonka Beans.

Acac., sorts.$	30a	40 lb	Oil, Anise		4.00 lb
2d select	50a	55 lb	Bergam		6.50 lb
1st select	65a	68 lb	Cassia		2.70 lb
Acid, Citric.	1.70a	1.75 lb	Castor	22a	24 lb
Oxalic	20a	23 lb	Lemon		6 38 lb
Tartaric	62a	64 lb	Linseed		1.00 gal
Alcohol	1.90a	2.20 gal	Neatsfoot	90a	1.50 gal
Aloes, Cape		20 lb	Olive	1.25a	2 00 gal
Barb		50 lb	" Qts	6.25a	6.50 doz
Socot		75 lb	" Pts	3.25a	3.50 doz
Alum	4½a	6 lb	Orange		5 00 lb
Amm., Aq.	10a	13 lb	Origanum	70a	1.20 lb
Carb	25a	27 lb	Pennyr'l		2.80 lb
Arnica, Fl'r	20a	22 lb	Pepperm't	3 75a	4 25 lb
Assafoetida		75 lb	Sassafras	85a	1 00 lb
Bal. Copaib	98a	1.08 lb	Winterg		6.00 lb
Canada	75a	80 lb	Oss. Sepia		30 lb
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50 gal	Pot. Bi Carb		30 lb
Bis. Subcar		4.25 lb	Bi Chrom		27 lb
Subnit		3.38 lb	Bromide	1.15a	1.25 lb
Blue Mass	75a	78 lb	Chlorate	58a	60 lb
Vitriol	14a	16 lb	Iodid		7.50 lb
Borax, ref'd	30a	34 lb	Quinine	2.85a	2.90 oz
Brim., Roll	4½a	5½ lb	Root, Gent		12 lb
Flor. sulph	5a	6 lb	Gin. E. I.		18 lb
Buchu	70a	80 lb	Gin. Jam.		28 lb
Calomel Am	1.50a	1.55 lb	Ipecac P.		1.58 lb
Camphor ref	38a	42 lb	Jalap P.		90 lb
Camwood	7a	9 lb	Rhubarb	1.25a	1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger		47 lb	" Pow	1.25a	1 50 lb
Rom		47 lb	Sar. Hond		40 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.75 lb	Sar. Mex.		28 lb
Chloroform	1.40a	1.50 lb	Senega		1.58 lb
Cincho. calc		80 lb	Spigelia		45 lb
Red		1.38 lb	Val. Eng.		44 lb
Yellow		28 lb	" Ger.		26 lb
Cochineal	85a	94 lb	Saffron Am.		1.25 lb
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon.	16a	18 lb
Cream Tar.	47a	50 lb	Epsom	3a	5 lb
Cubebs		20 lb	Glauber	2½a	4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.75a	1.88 lb	Rochelle	34a	36 lb
Ergot	40a	48 lb	Soda	3½a	4½ lb
Ether, Nit.	38a	44 lb	Seed, Can'y	6a	7 lb
Sul.	65a	70 lb	Cardam		2 88 lb
Ex. Logw'd		11 lb	Hemp	6½a	7½ lb
Liqu. Cal.	48a	50 lb	Mustard		12 lb
" Ital.		33 lb	Senna, Alex		22 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E. I.		22 lb
Glycer. Pure	35a	44 lb	Tinnev		28 lb
Bowers'		65 lb	Shellac	52a	60 lb
Indigo, Man	1.15a	1.35 lb	Soap, Castile	12½a	16 lb
S. F.	1.20a	1.40 lb	White	18a	21 lb
Iodin	9.62a	9.85 lb	Soda Ash	5a	6 lb
Iodoform	1.50a	1.80 oz	Bi Carb	7½a	8½ lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych. Cry.		3.50 oz
Logwood	2½a	3½ lb	Pulv		3.25 oz
Madder	18a	20 lb	Sugar Lead	22a	24 lb
Magnes. Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen. Spts	57a	63 gal
Carb	30a	35 lb	Var., Coach	1.88a	4.00 gal
Manna, Fa.		63 lb	" Copal	1.25a	2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.50a	5 80 oz	Damar	1.50a	1.80 gal
Nit. Silver		1 10 oz	Japan	80a	1.30 gal
Opium	8.25a	8 50 lb	Venet. Red	2½a	4½ lb
Powd.	11.00a	11.40 lb	Whiting	1½a	2½ lb

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, May 30, 1873. }

The pig iron trade continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement is expected: the inquiry, what little there is, is for small lots to meet immediate requirements; but while the market is weak there is no quotable change in prices, as compared with last week. The best mill irons are quoted at $38 to $40; some buyers assert that they can buy at $38, but commission men generally, are holding at $40, and as yet have sold nothing strictly first class under this figure; white and mottled irons range from $34 to $36, and very dull. There are so many different kinds of foundry, classified No. 1, that it is difficult to quote—there is a range of from $1 to $6. It is generally conceded now that present prices of pig iron scarcely cover the actual cost of making it, and it follows, therefore, that there must soon be a change one way or the other; as noted in our report of last week, a large number of furnaces have gone out of blast already, and unless there is an improvement in prices, of which there is not much prospect at this writing, others, still in operation, will have to do likewise.

The market for finished iron continues dull, and in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it is probable that some of the mills will soon shut down—the majority of them are only running single turn now. Prices still appear to be shrinking, sales reported at 3.60@3.65 cash, and 3.70@3.75 time—large buyers want to buy at 3.50, but so far as we know there are no sellers here below our quotations. Nails also dull and drooping, may be quoted at $4.65@4.75 per keg, cash and time.

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00 4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00 4 mos
140 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 00 5 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 3 Foundry	38 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons Gray Forge	38 00 4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	38 00 4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	38 00 6 mos

H. B. CHARCOAL.

5 tons No. 1 Foundry	58 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	55 00 4 mos

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Shipping List says: Business has ruled very quiet in Scotch Pig. The demand is light except at very easy figures, which holders as a rule are not disposed to accept. The sales are almost altogether confined to jobbing parcels at about our quotations. Sales 100 tons Monkland, on private terms, 100 do. Glengarnock $48, and 50 do. a forced sale, on private terms. American Pig is in fair inquiry at about previous ruling rates. We note sales of 100 tons No. 1 Hudson at $48; 100 do. No. 2, $46; 100 do. No. 1 Poughkeepsie $48; 100 do. No. 2, $46; 50 do. No. 1 Carbon, $50, and 200 do. Gray Forge, on private terms. New English Rails are very dull. New American are without business. Scrap is very dull. Refined Bar from store continues dull and weak, with a large discrepancy between present selling prices and the cost of importation, the situation being decidedly in favor of American. We reduce our quotations about $2.50 ℔ ton, with the remark that they are still nominal. Swedes Bar is about out of market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Pig iron is dull, and prices are unsettled. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48, and No. 2 do. at $45@46. Bar is quiet at 4-10c per pound and Nails firm at $5.25 per keg.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 2, 1873. }

The crude market continues weak and unsettled, and there is a wide range in quotations; we had reports all the way from $2.20 to $2.30 per brl—Fairview Line—equal to 6.30@6.40c per gallon delivered here. Refiners generally appear to be impressed with the belief that there must be a still further shrinkage in values, while producers, on the other hand, claim that the bottom has about been reached, and that a reaction and advance is next in order. Refined continues quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged, 16c on cars here, and 19⅛@19⅜ delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil barrels in light supply, and held firmly at quotations. Countries, $2.10. City make, $2.15 for 9 lb., and $2.30 for 10 hoops.

The Wool Trade.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The business of the past three days having been interrupted by a general holiday, the volume of trade is not large. We have no material change to notice; prices are firmly maintained, and dealers express confidence in their remaining steady. The demand for foreign is gradually improving, owing to the limited supply of Domestic. California comes along very slowly; the few lots that have arrived have been readily disposed of at good prices. The sales comprise 5,000 lbs. Mexican at 20c; 44 bales Mestiza 31, 5,000 lbs. Pulled 40, 5,500 lb. Spring California 32, 12,000 lb. burry Fall do, 17½, 20,000 lb. Domestic Fleece 47@50, 4,000 lb. scoured do. 70, 25,000 lb. mixed do. 47@55, 3,000 lb. tubwashed 50@55, 4,000 lb. unwashed 31@33, 60 bales Cape, 50 do. Oregon, 1,000 bags Shearlings, do., 18 bags super Pulled, 20,000 lb. fine do., and 8000 lb. mixed Fleece, on private terms.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Shipping List says:—The market continues quite steady, with a fair demand from manufacturers, and all desirable lots of Fleece. Pulled and California meet with a ready sale. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range from 50 to 55 cents, including X and XX: Wisconsin and Michigan at 46@50 for medium and X: and super and X Pulled at 40 for low up to 50@55 for good and choice Eastern. California comes forward quite freely, and meets with a ready sale. Some choice Northern wool has been received, and other desirable lots are near at hand; prices range from 28 to 35 cents for Spring, the latter an extreme price for very choice. In Foreign, no movement of any importance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—There is no material change to note in price or demand. Sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX. and above at 53@55c X, 52@53c, medium quarter and half blood, 54@55c coarse, common and quarter blood, 45c Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine, 50@52c; medium, 53@54c; coarse, 45@48. Combing wool—medium washed combing 67c, medium unwashed combing, 45c, coarse washed combing, 65c; coarse unwashed combing 45c.

[From the Shipping List.]

BOSTON, May 31.—The receipts of domestic for the week have been 2,319 bales against 1,678 bales in 1872, and 2,028 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 29 bales against 2,753 bales last year.

There has been a very fair demand for Wool during the week, with sales of upward of 1,400,000 lbs domestic and foreign, and in prices no material change. Manufacturers are evidently stocking up as much as possible before the advent of the new clip, and straight lots of fleece, super and X pulled, and good average lots of Spring California have met with a ready sale. Fall California and burry and heavy Spring California are not wanted, and can only be sold at low figures. But very little California spring has as yet been sold at over 30c per lb; but some lots of choice Northern are beginning to arrive that will command a higher figure. Ohio fleeces have been sold from 50@55 for X, XX and above, a lot of 15,000 lbs XX Ohio, Harrison county, selling at 55c, and some desirable lots of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania have been held at 55@56c per lb, but the latter are extreme figures, and can only be realized for Wool of very choice quality and staple for condition.

New Kentucky combing comes forward very slowly, our receipts as yet having been scarcely sufficient to make a price, and the article cannot be quoted at over 60@62c per lb. Prices in Kentucky range from 50@55c for clothing and combing, and at these prices there is very little inducement to operate. Several round lots of mixed and combing have been sold there at 55@56c per lb, but when the wool is graded, with freight and other expenses added, the margin for purchase at these figures is very doubtful. Buyers operate very cautiously, and wool to command the current rates must be fully up to the standard.

There is considerable speculation about the opening prices for the new clip, and as usual, the views of holders in the interior are from 5 @ 10c per lb above buyers. Some lots of new Ohio wool have been purchased at 40c, and at 38@40c for Western, Wisconsin and Michigan, and from 40 to 45c for Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, [illegible] but some of our largest and best houses believe that at 45c per lb in the interior, good Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces could not be sold at any profit. It should be borne in mind that there is nothing to justify a very large [illegible] for wool, as there are less machinery idle and consumption is now comparatively small. The Spring trade has been a decided failure, and manufacturers hold large stocks of goods for which there is at present no apparent outlet. If prices in the West, with control the new clip, expect the usual rush of buyers, we think they will be disappointed. Manufacturers are not likely to purchase beyond immediate wants, and speculators will hesitate to go in when the prospect ahead are so uncertain. There is considerable foreign wool in the [illegible], including Cape, Mestiza, Montevideo and Australia. Medium wools, as table for blankets, are very much depressed, so much so that shipments of 200 bales have been made to Europe the past week, and carpet wools are more or less affected by the large importation of [illegible] prices. The fact is the stock of all kinds of goods still largely exceeds the demand, with few exceptions, and there is no indication of prospect of any favorable change at present.

Many of the sales the past week have been made on 4 and 6 months, adding 1 per cent., and manufacturers, with so large a portion of their resources in goods, have not the means to go west and pay prompt cash. A larger portion of the clip than usual will be turned over to reliable commission houses, and some of our city houses are now prepared to make liberal advances for receiving, storing and grading the new clip. The new California wool has so far been sold on arrival, at satisfactory prices, and the first arrivals of new fleece wool, unless placed under limits and restrictions, are likely to meet with a ready sale at current rates for the incoming selections.

The advices from abroad indicate no material change. Some round lots of Montevideo and Australian have been sold during the week, in one instance as high as 80 @ 85c was asked for Montevideo, but these were very extreme figures, and resulted mostly in very choice wool.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA FLEECES.—The transactions include 25,000 lbs choice Ohio, XX and above, at 55c; 30,000 lbs choice Pennsylvania, X and No. 1, at 53@55c; 10,000 lbs XX Pennsylvania at 55c; 25,000 lbs XX Ohio at 55c; 7,500 lbs XX Ohio at 55c; 25,000 lbs XX Ohio at 52½c; 15,000 lbs XX Ohio at 55c; and 2,000 lbs X Ohio at 55c per lb.

MICHIGAN AND WESTERN FLEECES.—The sales include 7,000 lbs western at 48@50c; 5,000 lbs Michigan at 49c; 10,000 lowa and Wisconsin at 45@49c; 6,000 lbs western at 48c; and 1,000 lbs coarse western at 44c per lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 19¾c; sales of futures, 15,000 bales, as follows: June 18⅜@18⅞c; July 18⅞@19 3-16c; August 19@19¼. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 23,000 bbls.; superfine western and state $5 55@6.10; common to good $6.30@7; good to choice $7.50@8.35; extra Ohio $7.35@10.00. Corn meal dull. Whisky quiet and firmer at 94c. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts 300,000 bush.; interior spring $1.37@1.37; amber $1.70; No 2 Milwaukee $1.67@1.68. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 240,000 bushels; mixed western 58@59c; yellow western 63½@64½c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts 72,000 bushels; new mixed western 49@48c; white western 55@56c. Eggs steady; 17½@17¾c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar moderately active; fair to good refining 7⅝@8c. Rice quiet at 7⅝@8½c. Petroleum; crude 9⅛c; refined 19¼c. Turpentine steady at 46c. Pork dull and nominal; new mess $17.37½@17.50. Beef steady; mess $9@11.75; extra $12.75@13.00. Cut meats steady; shoulders 7⅝c; short cut hams 10¼c; clear bellies 14 lbs 9⅝c; rib bellies 8⅞@9c. Lard steady; western steamed 9c; kettle 9⅛c. Butter quiet; western 17@22c. Cheese steady at 11¾c.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Cotton steady at 18½c. Flour quiet at $7.50@7.65. Wheat dull at $1.55@1.57. Corn lower; 48c. Oats 38@46c. Barley nominal. Rye lower; 80c. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs dull at 12c. Provisions dull but in fair demand. Mess pork quiet; $16.50 bid; $16.75 asked. Lard dull; nothing doing; steam 8⅛c; kettle 8¼c; some choice city brands held at 9c. Bulk meats firm; sales of shoulders at 6⅛c; sales of clear ribbed sides at 8⅝@9½c bid buyer July; 9½c buyer Aug at; clear sides held at 8⅞c. Bacon steady; fair demand; shoulders held at 7⅛c; clear ribbed sides; sales at 9¼c; clear sides held at 9⅝c; good 9⅝c lower. Whisky firm at 90c.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Flour dull and lower; extra $5.75@[illegible]. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 $1.21⅝; No. 2 $1.25; spot $1.25⅛; seller June; No. 3 $1.21¼. Corn dull and prices lower; No. 2 mixed 38⅛c; regular 39⅛c; fresh spot 39⅝c. June. Oats fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 30⅛c. Rye dull and prices lower; No. 2 63c. Barley dull and nominal; Fall No. 2 60c. Clover and timothy seed dull and nominal. Mess pork dull and prices lower at $15.12½ cash or June. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sale of sides at 6⅛c; short rib middles 7⅞@8c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Bagging quiet; flax 14⅛c. Cotton steady; low middlings 17c. Flour quiet; extra family $6; fancy $8.20. Wheat firm at $1.50@1.65. Corn firm at 58@60c. Oats firm at 42@44c. Rye firm; demand good at 80c. Hay firm at $18@$22. Coffee and hay unchanged. Provisions; shade firmer. Mess pork $17. Bacon; shoulders 7⅛; clear rib sides 9⅝@9¾c; clear sides 9⅞c. Lard; tierces 9¼c; kegs 10@10½c; good 9⅝c. Sugar cured hams 14c; small lots on orders ⅛ to ½c higher. Whisky firm at 90@91c.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—Cotton in fair demand and market firm; low middlings 17c; receipts 600 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 26,000 bales. Flour dull at $4.75@10.00. Corn dull and demand light at 58@62c. Oats dull at 45@46c. Hay dull at $18@$22. Bran dull at $2.55. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and drooping; 9@9½@10½c. Bacon offer; shoulders 7½@7⅝c; sides 9⅞c.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn; mixed western 61c. Oats dull; mixed western 46@48c. Rye quiet; 85@90c. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Western butter in fair demand; good to choice roll 22@24c. Whisky 93⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Flour dull and drooping; extra $6 36@37. Wheat quiet and firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.35; No 2 on $1.28@1.28½. Oats quiet and lower; No 2 31½c. Corn firm at Rochester rates; No 2 mixed 39⅛c. Rye dull at 62c. No 1 60c. Barley; demand fair and market firm; No. 1 82c.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—Cotton; full prices asked but no demand; low middlings 17⅛@17⅜c. Wheat without inquiry; $1.58. Oats, rye and barley unchanged. Provisions; concessions would have to be made to sell; unchanged.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red held at $1.70; No 2 do $1.63. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed 52c; low do 51c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 44c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; western red $1.80@1.95. Corn in fair demand; mixed western 74c. Oats dull; white 51@53c. Crude petroleum 13⅛c; refined 20⅛c. Whisky firm at 95c.

OSWEGO, June 2.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.60@1.63. Corn dull at 54@56c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Beeves; receipts since Saturday 254 cars, or 5,020 head; total for the week 9,300 against 8,000 last week; market opened with a dull feeling, and sales were unusually slow for Monday at a decline of ¼@½c on all grades below extra, and fancy droves of fat steers that sold in Buffalo at a loss of 2c upwards per head from Chicago had to be sold here at a loss to the speculator of about $4 per head, exclusive of a few choice steers realized on long credit at 12½@13¼c; the extreme range for native steers was 10½@13c, with but few going higher than 12½c; Texan and Cherokee cattle, all fat, ranged from 9¾ to 10¾c; the sales include 12 car loads Illinois steers scant 7¾ cwt at 11¼@12¾c; 4 cars do. 11¼@12¼c; 5 cars 7½ cwt, 11¼c; 5 cars scant 7 cwt, 11¼c; 6 cars 7⅛ cwt, 11@11½c; 1 car do. 11¾@12c; 5 cars choice 8 cwt, 12@13¼c; 7 cars 7 to 9 cwt, 12@12¾c; 7 cars 8⅛ cwt, 12¼@12½c; 7 cars good 7⅝ cwt, 11½c; 9 cars 8¾ cwt, 11¾@12½c; 2 cars of Illinois stillers 1,175 lbs, 11¼@11⅜c; 6 cars Ohio stillers 8¼ cwt at 11@11⅝c; 18 cars Texans 8¼ cwt at 10¾c; 5 cars 8 cwt at 10½@10¾c; 3 cars Missouri stillers, part Cherokee cattle, 8 cwt, at 11@11½c. Sheep and lambs; the receipts to-day were 25 cars or 6,100 head, making 19,100 head for the week, against 17,000 same time last week. The sheep were all sheared and ranged from common to choice, with the market a shade firmer at 5@6⅞c. Spring lambs were in demand at 11@14c; sales include 11 cars of lambs, 50 to 91 lbs, at 5@5⅜c; 1 car, 70 lbs, 6c; 1 car Virginia lambs, 14 lbs, 13c; 8 cars of prime Jersey, 62 lbs, at 13c; 1 car 3 to 50 lbs, at 11c; mutton was selling readily at 8@10c. Swine; receipts 83 cars, or 10,100 hogs; total for the week 29,820 against 35,000 last week; no live hogs on sale, but dealers quote good corn fed nominally at $5.65@5.80; city slaughtered hogs in demand and shaded, at 6⅜@7c.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Cattle; receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 476; total for week 10,000 or 624 cars, against 547 cars same time last week; market lifeless; no regular buyers in attendance; not sufficient trade to make quotations; ranging over the city some 77 Indiana steers, 1,009 to 1,224 lbs., $5.50@5.75; 90 Illinois steers, 1,079 to 1,093 lbs., $5.50@5; 20 Illinois stockers, 900 lbs., $5; 18 Illinois cows, 1,056 lbs, $4.75; 22 Michigan stockers, 800 lbs, $5. Sheep and lambs; receipts to-day 2,800; total for the week 18,100, against 20,100 same time last week; market closed heavy at yesterday's quotations. Stock in yards remaining unsold to be shipped in first hands; no buyers in attendance. Hogs; the receipts to-day were 8,300 head; total for the week 29,300, against 32,300 last week; market steady; receipts were not sufficient; sales to give through consignments were not sufficient; sales to give the market prices nominally at $5.45@5.50.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Cattle; receipts since Saturday 3,067; market dull and 10@20c lower on shipping steers, with sales of fair to good steers at $5.25@5.55; choice to extra, $5.70@5.80; butchers' cows in good demand and steady; sales at $4.00@5.25 for fair to extra choice; a lot of 1,050 cwt Texans were sold at $4. Hogs dull at the close, and market steady; prices of good to choice at $4.00@4.55; common to medium grades nominal; shipments 2,926. Sheep; receipts 12,430; market quiet and steady; sales at $4.00@5.25 for fair to good sheared.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Cattle; market opened fairly active; closed dull; prices fully ⅛c; very best on sale to-day 6¾@7c, that generally rated first quality 5⅞@6c; medium or good fair quality 5@5¼c; receipts 1,010 head; sales 900. Hogs; market fairly active and declined ¼c; corn fed 7⅛@7⅜c; stillers 7@7¼c; receipts 9,342. Sheep; market fairly active and advanced ¼c; common to fair 5⅛@5⅜c; good 6½@6⅞c; receipts 3,362.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Beef cattle dull and prices lower; receipts 2,800 head; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $7.50@8.00; fair to good $6.00@7; common $4@6. Sheep unchanged; sales of 3,000 at 5@6¼c. Hogs in fair demand; sales of 5,000 at $8@8.25.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—There was a slow trade movement in cotton goods, but prices were fairly steady at the lately reduced rates. Brown and bleached cottons are dull in first hands. Brown drills are more wanted for export. Washington light ground prints have been reduced to 10c by jobbers. Overcoatings, doeskins and heavy cassimeres are taken more freely by clothiers, and satinets and jeans are dull. Silks, grenadines are brisk and active. Colored organdies and gray Jaconets and cloths are active and in short supply.

LUMBER.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The lumber supply is very large, and the market dull; prices drooping, with sales at $13.50@14.50; prices at the yards are lower.

A STRAY MARE—CAME TO MY RESidence on MAY 20, 1873, one mile and a half north of Oakdale Station, Pan-handle Railroad, a LIGHT BAY MARE, about four years old, black mane and tail, black legs, about sixteen hands high. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.
THOMAS B. SIMPSON.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

Very Latest News.

NEW YORK.

The Alleged Corruption in the American Department at the Vienna Exposition—How Privileges for Restaurants were Sold—Mansfield T. Walworth Killed by his Son—Swindling in a Building Association.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1873.

Corruption at the Vienna Exposition.

Mr. W. J. Stettman, writing to the *Tribune* of this city from Vienna about the irregularities in the American department of the Exposition, tells the story of the old scandal of the restaurant corruptions. Jewett, of Jewett & Tracy, of New York, called on General Van Buren in October last, and told him that he intended establishing an American restaurant at the Exposition. Van Buren replied that he had many applicants, that Tom Cable and Sutherland, of New York, were among them, and that he had already made a partial promise to one Hitzel, of 308 Broadway, and suggested that Jewett and Hitzel unite their resources, as he only wanted one restaurant, and that a good one. The suggestion was adopted, and Meyer drew up the articles of agreement, which were signed, Meyer also signing as witness. The articles required the immediate deposit of one thousand dollars each, and another of five thousand dollars each, before June 1. Hitzell failed to make his deposit in the time specified, the bankers declining the check presented. The partners then went to Meyer to arrange the final details as to concessions, etc., when Meyer said that the expenses of the Commission were heavy, and that no appropriation had been made by Congress, and suggested that they give him as a loan the check rejected at the bank. Jewett refused, and was obliged to sail for Europe without the papers, leaving Hitzell's deposit unpaid. Meyer, however, gave Jewett a letter to Baron Schwartz Senborn, who informed him that Van Buren had no right to make concessions or to grant space outside of the building for any purpose.

Jewett's concession was made and contracts entered into involving three thousand dollars, the understanding being between Schwartz and Jewett that no other concession for the restaurant would be made. On returning to New York Jewett found Hitzel had paid Meyer one thousand dollars, to be returned when the appropriation was made, but had got no memorandum or receipt for it. He also ascertained that Van Buren made to Bochine and Wiele concessions for two or more bar-rooms, and was informed by one of the firm that they paid from two thousand to three thousand dollars for these concessions in the hope of loans and school house donations, and that part of this went to Van Buren.

As Hitzel had not yet made the deposit required by the contract, Jewett made a concession to buy out or sell out, which Meyer, as Hitzel's advisor, refused, but he insisted on new articles. Jewitt thereupon gave his late partner notice of his withdrawal, and gave Van Buren a statement of affairs, and requested that he be afforded the necessary facilities for transacting his business at Vienna; but he was obliged to leave America without a further recognition.

Shortly after his arrival at Vienna, Hitzel arrived with a concession for a restaurant, given him by Van Buren for himself and Mr. Dennison, for which he had given one thousand dollars originally paid in by Hitzel. Dennison had paid Meyer five hundred dollars, which the latter handed over to Hitzel as his (Meyer's) share of the original one thousand dollars, Van Buren being in possession of the other five hundred dollars. Jewett protested to Baron Schwartz against the concessions made to the new applicants, and it was refused, so that they not only had no consideration for their deposit, but no compensation for their trouble and expense, and it is only since then that the whole matter has been disclosed on oath before the Investigating Commission, and that attempts have been made to hush up the affair by returning Hitzel the money, and inducing Bochine and Wiele to take him into their establishment. It is known that Van Buren has admitted the knowledge of these transactions and the receipt of part of the money, and that appropriations were made by Congress.

A phase of the corruption which can have no relation to the pretexts of lending is agreements to pay Meyer a per centage on the sales by Bochine and Wiele, and his direct demand of ten per cent. of all the profits from Jewett, which was not admitted. It appears also that Meyer permitted persons to send goods intended for private use and profit as goods intended for exhibition in United States vessels, and that he offered Jewett and Tracy the same privileges, which they declined. One person is said to have effected the saving of several thousand dollars in freight in this way.

A Father Killed by His Son.

Frank H. Walworth, aged nineteen, shot and killed his father, Mansfield T. Walworth, in the Sturtevant House, this morning. Deceased was an author, and boarded at the Sturtevant House, away from his family. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause of the tragedy. Young Walworth who lives at Saratoga, directly after the shooting, went to the Twenty-ninth precinct police station and surrendered himself.

Swindling in a Building Association.

Suit has been commenced by members against the founders of the Co-operative Building Association of United Cabinet-makers Section No. 2 wherein the former charge the latter with receiving $346,000, and disposing of it to their own advantage, allowing the land represented to be free from all incumbrances to rest under a heavy mortgage, to foreclose which a suit is pending, thus swindling the plaintiffs out of large sums contributed.

RELIGIOUS.

United Presbyterian General Assembly of North America.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—In the United Presbyterian Assembly this morning Rev. Dr. Thompson, from the Free Italian Church, was introduced as a delegate, and in a few remarks extended the salutations of his Church to the Assembly.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the retention of Church properties in the control of the General Assembly by a provision in the charters of churches preventing the alienation of properties of congregations of the United Presbyterian Church to other denominations, and providing that in case they alter their ecclesiastical connections, these properties shall revert to the trustees of the General Assembly; also that the trustees shall be in full communion with the Church, and that the use of church buildings for worship and for other meetings shall be under the control of the sessions of the Church.

The Committee on Union reported that while cherishing kind and Christian regard for all Evangelical Churches, yet the Assembly does not deem it expedient or important that it make any appointments of delegates or representatives to attend the meeting of the Alliance to be held in New York in October. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Seminaries was adopted as a whole.

The report of the Committee on Missions was then taken up, and, on motion, the matter establishing normal schools among the freedmen of Tennessee was referred to the Board of Freedmen's Missions, with instructions to report at the next General Assembly.

A resolution looking to the purchase of the Freedmen's Mission church at Nashville was adopted.

At the evening session the report of the Committee on Home Missions was taken up, discussed and adopted, after which the session adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen over the New England and Middle States, with easterly to southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather over the South Atlantic States, with rain in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Cloudy weather, with areas of rain, has prevailed from Missouri and the Indian Territory to Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and in northwestern Louisiana. Clear weather has otherwise continued east of the Mississippi.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, easterly to southerly winds and clear and partly cloudy and warmer weather.

For the Middle States, winds veering to southerly and westerly and clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly areas of light rain over the lower lake region.

For the South Atlantic States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain on the coast.

From Missouri to Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, westerly to northerly winds and clear and clearing weather.

South of the latter region to Tennessee, winds veering to westerly and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, Dakota, Minnesota and a portion of those from Michigan and Maine, are missing.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster.

LONDON, June 3.—The steamship Drummond Castle, of this city, went ashore on Cheesay Island, off the east coast of China, and became a total wreck. Thirty persons were drowned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Jay Gould has gone West on railroad business.

—John Brown & Son's cotton mill in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

—The Mount Marion Hotel, a Hudson river summer resort, near Saugerties, just opened for the season, was burned last Monday night.

—The extensive woolen mill in Johnstown, Mass., owned by Charles H. Whipple, and run by F. S. Farewell, was burned on Tuesday morning. Loss $87,000.

—The twenty-sixth session and thirtieth anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest national medical society in the United States, is being held in Cleveland.

—A farmer named Kreger, in driving home from Independence, Iowa, Friday night, losing the road, was precipitated down a railroad embankment and himself and two horses instantly killed.

—J. L. Savage, late cashier of the Lechmere Bank of East Cambridge, Mass., has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Lowell jail for making false and fraudulent entries on the books of the bank.

—In the southern part of Chicago, last Monday night, Charles Last, a saloon keeper, shot and instantly killed Thomas Sullivan, who was one of a crowd that Last had quarreled with and turned out of his place, and who had returned and begun stoning the windows.

FOREIGN.

Asiatic Cholera in West Prussia—Thirty Thousand Captives Massacred in China—Serious Railway Accident in Canada—Twenty-five Persons Injured.

CANADA.

Serious Railway Accident.

HAMILTON, ONT., June 3.—The night express train on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track at a switch at Capetown this morning. Twenty five passengers were injured. Seventeen proceeded on their journey, eight remaining at a hotel.

The following are among the injured: Jas. W. Namara, of Wisconsin; Henry Ness, Bay City, Mich.; J. Ball, Michigan; V. Cole, Mich.; John Bush, Ann Arbor, Mich.; S. Smith, Alica, Mich.; T. Biume, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Laura Ames, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. W. H. Hyland, Oil City, Pa., and Mrs. Northrup, Minnesota. All the above proceed on their journey. Mrs. Hannah Butler, of Charlotte, Mich., burned, but not severely, returned home. C. McJohn, of Chicago, a hand badly burned and an arm injured. Mrs. Jos. Denton, of White Pigeon, Mich., was burned, but not seriously.

SPAIN.

The Ministry of War.

MADRID, June 3.—Senor Pierrad has resigned the Ministry of War, to which he was appointed *ad interim*.

Railway Traffic Resumed.

BAYONNE, June 3.—The Carlists who hold the position of the Northern Railway in Spain have signed a convention by which a resumption of railway traffic will be permitted, the Spanish authorities agreeing to the neutralization of the line from Miranda del Ebro to the frontier. For this concession the railway company pay the Carlists two hundred dollars per day.

FRANCE.

Proclamation to the Army.

PARIS, June 3.—President MacMahon has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he says: "The choice of a President of the Republic from your ranks shows the confidence of the National Assembly in your loyalty."

Military Change.

The President has also issued an order appointing General L'Admirault, now Military Governor of Paris, to the command of the Army of Versailles.

CHINA.

Thirty Thousand Captives Massacred.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai, giving some particulars of the capture by the Chinese forces of Lihe Foo, in the province of Yunnan, Southwestern China, says the victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred thirty thousand of them. The Sultan poisoned himself rather than fall into the hands of his enemies.

GERMANY.

Asiatic Cholera.

BERLIN, June 3.—Asiatic cholera has appeared in two villages in West Prussia, having been communicated from Russian Poland. A rigid quarantine of the infected districts has been established.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—River falling: thirteen feet. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis; Lucy Bertram, St. Louis; also the Tom Farrow and Liberty No. 4, with tows of coal. Departed—Julia No. 2, Kanawha; Hudson, Wheeling. The Etna passed up with empty barges.

VICKSBURG, June 3.—Down—Ames, City of Helena, Houston, Lady Lee and Henry Tete. Clear and warm. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Arrived—R. E. Lee, Louisville. Departed—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Commonwealth, St. Louis; John Howard, Arkansas River. Clear; thermometer 90.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—River falling: 5¼ feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—John Lumsden and Tyrone, from Cairo. Departed—Lumsden, for Cairo; Brown, for Ohio river.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Clear and hot. River rising steadily. Arrived—Anna, Arkansas river. Departed—last night—Jas. Hoard, this afternoon—Mowhawk and barges, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Jessie and Batesville, White river; Great Republic, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, May 3.—Clear and hot: mercury 70 to 86. River fallen 2 feet. Up—F. P. Gracey, 8 P. M.; Idlewild, 4 A. M.; George Roberts, 9; Arlington, 11; H. S. Turner, 7. Down—Pat Rogers, 3 A. M.; Tarascon, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Mollie Ebert, 5; Quickstep, 6; Nick Longworth, 7—all with fair to good trips.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—River falling: 6 feet 10 inches in canal; 4 feet 10 inches in chute. Clear and hot. Business very dull. Arrived: Mary Swann, Mobile; Rover and barges, Pittsburgh; Lucy Bertram and Joseph Gilmore, St. Louis. Departed: Bertram, Cincinnati; Rover, St. Louis; Gilmore, Pittsburgh. The Swann is to be dismantled and her machinery transferred to a new boat.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Mary E Poe, Red River; Grand Tower, Memphis; St. Johns, Illinois River; Sheridan, Cincinnati; Redwing and Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Strader, Tennessee River; Geneva, New Orleans. Departed—Iron Mountain and Rob Roy, Keokuk; Dubuque, St. Paul; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Gale City, Keithsburg; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Kate Kinney, Missouri River; Bon Accord, Mound City; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Joe Fleming, Memphis; Allegheny Belle, Wheeling. River falling. Clear and warm.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamships Ville de Havre, from Brest, and Samaria, from Liverpool, have arrived. The Ville de Havre, while coming up the harbor to-day ran into the bark Curacao, sinking the bark immediately. No lives were lost.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—The steamships Holsatia, Adriatic, Calabria, City of Washington and Wyoming, from New York, Sarlaian, from Quebec, and Manitoba, from Montreal, have arrived.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The Republican Nominations—Better Candidates Never Presented—Election of the Ticket a Foregone Conclusion—Good Men Demanded by the State Convention—Chairman of the County Committee—Serious Accident.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., June 3, 1873.

For some weeks past the good people of Beaver county have undergone an amount of hand shaking, compliments, &c., which would have done credit to a period nearer the advent of the millenial dawn. Candidates, gentlemen ready to serve the people at the post of duty and honor, have been as thick as "leaves in Vallambrosia," and nearly ubiquitous.

THE NOMINATIONS.

I presume I will not be accused of exaggeration when I say that Beaver county never presented a better class of candidates for the several offices to be filled, and the choice of the people could not have fallen on a worthier class than those chosen on last Saturday. Hon. S J. Cross was of course re-nominated for Assembly. The fact that he had no opposition spoke sufficiently emphatic of his hold on the people. His manly course in the last session of the Legislature gave him character among his neighbors that has not been forgotten. We bespeak for him more honor by a triumphant and overwhelming election next fall. Oscar Small was chosen for Prothonotary, a choice that the people will not regret. He is a promising young lawyer—has worked his way by the force of his character and worth into the confidence of the people, and is ambitious enough to make himself felt in the politics of the county.

For Treasurer we have nominated a *Mann*, not that his worthy predecessors have lacked the qualities of manhood, but we have in our present nominee, by name James H. Mann, one of the most sterling and upright of all our Beaver county boys, and a *man* that will reflect credit in the financial office of the county, where he will be placed by one of the largest majorities Beaver county has ever given. But when it is known that he is held in honor by all who know him, Republicans and Democrats, it is sufficient reason why no eulogium of his character is needed. For commissioner, George M. Shroads, a worthy gentleman and abundantly capable. For Jury Commissioner, John Wilson, and Auditor, Jos. Culbertson, both excellent men, and will do honor to their constituents. For Trustees of Academy, R. L. Imbrie and P. L. Grim. For delegate to the State Convention, Major David Critchlow was chosen, and a better choice could not be made. No friend of corrupt rings or set up jobs in the major, and his vote will go every time against everything that savors of corruption or unfairness.

COUNTY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

Our old friend, Capt. Geo. W. Hamilton, was elected Chairman of the County Committee. A sturdy Republican and hard worker, the Captain will do good service for the party.

That our excellent ticket will be elected, of course, no one doubts. The nomination of good men in Beaver county is equivalent to an election, and so it will be this fall. There probably has never been more complete harmony in the party than there is now, and it augurs well for a successful campaign.

ANXIETY CONCERNING THE TICKET—CORRUPT MEN PLAYED OUT.

Much anxiety is being felt that good and satisfactory nominations may be made by our State Convention. The people are tired of corrupt rings and set up nominations, and if such practices rule in our coming convention, it is well enough for the leaders to understand that the people who believe in doing right in all things, will not submit to being led by the nose at the bidding of a few who desire power. The plain English would say, that we will not vote for corrupt men—the thing is "played out." There are plenty of good men to fill all our offices, and they must be filled by such men. Already the note of alarm has been sounded, and the people here are very apprehensive that something is in the wind that is not in the interest of the good of our Commonwealth. We are glad to see the old GAZETTE lifting a warning voice. In doing so, you have the people with you, and in a special manner the right thinking people of Beaver county. It is probable that the result of our nominations in convention on Monday has put a quietus on any movement that may have had in view any corrupt practices in the State Convention.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—ARM AMPUTATED.

It is with regret that I have to record a serious accident, which happened to our neighbor, J. H. Morian, employed at the mill of Messrs. Miner & Co., in Fallston. He had his right hand badly crushed in the machinery, which necessitated amputation. The amputation was performed by Dr. C. I. Wendt, assisted by Dr. George W. Reed, of New Brighton. It is a serious affliction to the family, as well as the person of Mr. Morian, and in it he and they have the sympathy of the entire community. R.

Orange Water Ice at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s.

SPRINGFIELD.

Agricultural Works Destroyed by Fire—Loss $75,000—One Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 3, 1873.

Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers' Agricultural Works were burned this evening. The loss is from $60,000 to $75,000; insured. The fire originated in the engine room. The old building, foundry and about three hundred drills will be saved in a damaged condition. About one hundred men will be thrown out of employment. A partial list of the insurance is as follows: Firemen's, of Dayton, $3,000; Alps, of Erie, $2,500; Allemania, of Cleveland, $2,000; North Missouri, $3,000; Franklin, of Wheeling, $2,500; Miami Valley of Cincinnati, $2,500; Clay, of Newport, Ky., $2,500; Narragansett, of Rhode Island, $2,200; Imperial, of London, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Hibernia, of Cleveland, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, of Chicago, $2,500; Manhattan, of New York, $2,500; and Mercantile of Cleveland, $1,500. LINN.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1873.

The Modoc Problem.

The question as to what shall be done with Captain Jack and his followers is to-day privately discussed in military and civil circles. All seem to be agreed that as the Modocs surrendered as prisoners of war it is not to be expected that they shall be punished by the army, which for the present will hold them in custody until further orders. General Davis will doubtless report the facts to the headquarters of the army and ask for instructions in the premises. The communication will be sent to the Department of the Interior, as is usual in such cases, the Indian treachery and murders having been committed while the department was engaged through its agents in an attempt to carry out the peace policy, the army serving as an aid for this purpose. The entire subject may soon be submitted to the President and his Cabinet for final determination.

Santanta and Big Tree were turned over by the Interior Department to the Texas authorities, and a similar course may be pursued with the principal Modocs, namely: Remitted to the State of Oregon for trial and punishment.

HOME NEWS.

A large amount of matter prepared for this issue has been unavoidably crowded out, for which we ask the indulgence of our readers.

Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers to order at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s.

Letters Held for Postage.—J. H. Bonannell, Fairchance, Pa., 3; Dru Matis O'Jrowski, Michigan City, 3; Clifford Pemberton, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.

Westminster College.

The closing exercises of the Westminster College will commence on Sabbath, June, 15, 1873, with the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class by President E. T. Jeffers, D. D. Monday evening: Anniversary of Society of Inquiry. Orator of the evening, Rev. S. R. Frazier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Tuesday evening: Annual contest between Philomath and Adelphic Literary Societies. Wednesday evening: Alumni Exercises. History of class 58. Oration and Essay. Thursday: Commencement in the Grove. The graduating class numbers 34. Students during the year, 200.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—On Monday evening next Tony Pastor's grand vaudeville and variety combination will appear at this house in an entirely new and unique entertainment. The troupe numbers among its artists, the Freeman Sisters, "Gus" Williams, Tony Pastor, Jennie Engel, J. W. McAndrews, "Billy" Carter, John and Maggie Fielding, and other equally meritorious artists. The troupe give strictly a first-class entertainment. Mr. W. D. Roberts is the advance agent.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert at St Bridget's Church.

This concert will come off on next Thursday night, June 5th. Judging from the musical taste and well-known spirit of the congregation the church will no doubt be well on the occasion. Under the incessant care and experienced ability of Miss Lizzie Kirk, (the present organist), St. Bridget's choir is highly appreciated by all who love our church music, when rendered, as it should be, in a manner worthy of its glorious spirit. On the occasion of the concert there will be a large addition from the choirs of our other churches. Some of the finest of our musical artists are on the programme, and we have no doubt that the concert will be, what it is intended to be, a perfect musical treat. The proceeds of the entertainment are to pay for the magnificent organ, built for St. Bridget's church by Derreck & Co., of Erie city. The concert will embrace choice selections from the best composers, under the able direction of Mr. Thomas F. Kirk, whose well known taste and experience is a sufficient guarantee of a rare musical treat.

THE MAYOR'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures—Number of Cases.

The following is the report of Mayor Blackmore of the amount of business transacted by him during the month of May. Clerk Pattersen informs us that it is the largest report ever made out in the Mayor's office:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	688
Disorderly conduct	441
Vagrancy	31
Informations	79
Ordinances	278
Total	1,517
Discharged	156

RECEIPTS.

Fines and Forfeitures	$3,713 65
Jail receipts	410 00
Police fees	672 89
Dramatic license	80 00
Pawn license	200 00
	$5,076 54
Receipts for May, 1872	3,630 45
Increase	$1,446 09

FIRST EXCURSION

Over the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon New Narrow Gauge Railroad Since Its Completion to Castle Shannon, on Thursday, June 5th.

Experienced railroad men who have examined this road pronounce it among the best built roads of the country. Attend the sale of lots on above date. Enjoy the novelty of the scenery and the ride. See the new road, and purchase a cheap, convenient and desirable home. 3

Kenwood, with shady lawn, ice and spring water, open for summer boarders. Terms reasonable. Address Chas. Jacobus, New Brighton, Pa. 3

It Is No Longer

a question of shall we secure our own homes, but where shall we locate. The cheapest and most desirable property now in the market is that of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad at Castle Shannon. Their lots are large, being from fifty feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep on the line of the first narrow guage railroad in Western Pennsylvania. This road is completed to the property, is owned by the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, and will be run to accommodate purchasers of lots. First-class cars, first-class engines, and all the accommodations of a first-class road. Their great auction sale is Thursday, June 5. Free excursion trians will leave Mt. Washington every hour on the day of sale.

Vanilla, Strawberry and **Chocolate Ice Creams** at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

Market Gardeners

Can secure market farms at the auction sales at Castle Shannon, June 5th. This land is unusually desirable for gardening purposes. Soil very fertile, well watered, favorably and pleasantly located, and will be sold cheap. A free pass over the Castle Shannon Railroad, will be given the purchaser of every garden farm who lives upon his purchase. Pass good for two years. 3

The Sutmeyer Clothing Emporium.

This establishment holds a front rank in Allegheny City for the manufacture of serviceable and fashionable clothing. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are of the latest and most beautiful designs, and are offered at the very lowest prices. They have on hand one of the best selected assortments of Ready-made clothing, suitable for men and boys' wear, ever exhibited in Allegheny. They are practical men, have had long experience, employ the most skillful and competent workmen, give their undivided attention to their business and endeavor in every possible way to completely satisfy their patrons. Southwest corner of Federal and the Diamond.

Plommiere Ice Cream at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

Bisque Ice Cream at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s.

The Great Western Band

Has been engaged to furnish music for the Castle Shannon sale June 5th. Free lunch served on the ground. Excursion trains from 8 A. M., on the day of sale. 3

1,000 Acres.

The property offered for sale by the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad Company, on Thursday, June 5th, is embraced in a section of over 250 acres from the company's purchase of about 1,000 acres. It is the finest located property in this large tract, all of which is very desirable. It is not necessary that visitors or purchasers should have more than ordinary tastes to assure the selection of Castle Shannon property as a suburban home in preference to any other now in the market. 3

Handsome is, That Handsome Does.

"Mamma, I think our sewing machine must be very nice looking, after all, for our teacher said to-day, that everything was beautiful that was good and useful, and I am sure that our 'Weed' is the most useful thing I ever saw."

"Very true, my little girl, in its way; but what your teacher means is that to be useful and good is so great a blessing that one can bear to be plain-looking. How much better to be prized for character than for a pretty face!"

All the while the 'Weed' was doing its very best on the little frock that was to be ready for the birth-day.

Mr. F. C. Biggert is the agent for the 'Weed,' No 116 Market street.

The Only Company

owning and operating a railroad that offers lots for sale is the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. Co. They will give lot purchasers who build residences on their lots free passes good for two years from date. No other company can offer this great advantage. Attend this sale June 5th. 3.

Chocolate E' Clairs at Hubley's.

BREVITIES.

....The receipts of the Allegheny wharves for May were $301, and expenditures $98.

....Patrick Duffy, before Alderman O'Donnell, has made information charging Thomas Holleran and Patrick Conway with an aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that they, attacked him with bricks and injured him severely. The parties reside in Frankstown. Warrants were issued.

....The monthly report of the Superintendent of the Twelfth Ward City Hospital, for the month of May, shows that 35 patients were admitted during the month—thirty males and five females. Twenty were discharged, and seven deaths occurred during the month. Of those admitted twenty-five were charity and ten were pay patients. On the 1st of June there were fifty-two patients in the hospital under treatment.

Pine Apple and Orange Water Ice, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

SUMMER SILKS! SUMMER SILKS!

Extraordinary Bargains—Immense Stock.

Hugus & Hacke will open on Monday, the 2d instant, the largest and most complete stock of striped silks ever brought to this city, embracing over two hundred pieces of the latest novelties in style and color. Following are some of the leading shades of color:

Turquoise,
Azuline,
Resida,
Vigogne,
Saumone,
Atlantique,
Lavande,
Ecru,
Salamandre,
Argente,
Aquatique,
Batiste,
Christiana, &c., &c.

The above are well worthy attention, being the best goods in the market, and are thirty per cent. less than last month's prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Pistache Ice Cream at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

Tiegel Still Ahead.

We mean that he is still the busiest man we see among merchant tailors in taking orders for suits. He has a full force of hands employed, and the cry is, "still they come." His stock of cloths is of the very best quality and of every variety of style. And when made into suits, as he only knows how to make them, the ugliest men are made neat and personable. His suits are distinguished for their perfect fit and peculiar neatness. Call at his place, No. 53 Smithfield street.

Close at 9 O'clock on Saturday.

William Semple 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny, would most respectfully ask his patrons to make their purchases on Saturday's as early as convenient and heartily thanks them for their kindness and patience on very busy days.

The store will be closed punctually at nine o'clock.

Cool and Comfortable.

How pleasant to dine in a cool and refreshing dining room. Such a one is Caperton's No. 60 Market street. Coolness, cleanliness and comfort are the peculiar features of No. 60, and in addition, the edibles are the freshest and best in the market, and are served up in the most palatable style.

Vanilla E'Clairs at Hubley's.

Mrs. Cutler, who is to speak at the anniversary of the Woman Suffrage Association, is one of the most practical, sensible and earnest women engaged in the cause. She is an excellent public speaker—not dealing in twaddle or invective—but a reasonable, consistent worker in the cause which she ranks as the most important movement of the century.

The Only Company

Offering real estate for sale that combines the ownership of a railroad with real estate, is the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Company. Their railroad having been extended to their property for the express accommodation of purchasers of lots, will be run in their interest exclusively. 3

Ten Dollars

Advance, and small monthly payments, place a Weed Sewing Machine within the reach of every one, and make the outlay necessary to secure one very slightly felt.

Free Annual Passes

Will be issued by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company to purchasers of lots at Castle Shannon who erect dwelling houses thereon. The passes will be good for two years from the day of their date. This is the only company offering lots for sale than can offer this great advantage to purchasers. Sale at Castle Shannon on Thursday, June 5th. 3

Pineapple Water Ice at Hubley's.

Every Inducement

That perfection of mechanism can offer will be found in the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine, 116 Market street.

Recent Improvements

Place the Weed Sewing Machine far ahead of its closest competitor. Call at 116 Market st.

Market Farms.

The Castle Shannon Company will offer at their sale June 5th, market farms in sizes to suit purchasers. The land offered is very convenient to their finished railroad, and is only six miles from the Pittsburgh Postoffice. Great inducements will be offered to purchasers of this property. 3

Pistache Caramels, at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

No Trouble.

"I have never had any bother with it," is the verdict of all who have used the American Button Hole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine. Sold by James Espy, 178 Liberty street.

The Constitutional Convention

Suffrage, Election and Representation Article Passed to Third Reading.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled Tuesday morning and resumed the consideration of the article on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

SECTION 9. Wards of cities, boroughs, or townships, shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such a manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located, may direct; provided all districts in cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of said cities whenever the preceding election shows a polling of more than two hundred and fifty votes; and in other election districts, whenever the Court of the proper county shall be satisfied that the convenience of electors and public interests will be promoted thereby. Agreed to.

SEC. 10. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be viva voce. Agreed to.

SEC. 11. That women of the age of twenty-one and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this Commonwealth, gave rise to debate. Mr. Broomal, of Delaware, offered an amendment allowing women to vote for School Directors; also on all questions relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Lost.

The section was then agreed to.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service either civil or military of this State or United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or United States, or on the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept in any public house or other asylum at public expense; nor while confined in prison. Agreed to.

Mr. Broomall offered a new section to the intent that three years after the adoption of this Constitution an election shall be held on the question of female suffrage, and if a majority of votes cast are in favor of women voting they shall thereafter be entitled to all the rights and privileges of electors. Lost.

The article was then passed to a third reading.

Foreign Endorsement of the Standard Tonic of America.

There seem to be no limit to the celebrity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every year the demand for it increases and the territorial area of its popularity expands. It has long been the standard tonic, and an approved remedy for epidemic disease in the Republics of South and Central America, in Brazil and the West Indies and the British Colonies on this continent. More recently its merits have been appreciated at the antipodes, and it is now shipped in large quantities to Australia and Tasmania. The reason why it is making such extraordinary headway in remote regions, as well as in America, are very simple and lie in a nutshell. It is a medicine suited to all peoples, all climates and all ordinary disorders and disabilities. It prevents and cures malarious diseases, relieves indigestion, braces the nerves, improves the appetite, clears the brain, regulates the liver, arrests intermittent fever, strengthens the physique and invigorates the constitution. ju2

DIED.

MAGERRY—On Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, WILLIAM H., son of James and Mary A. Magerry, aged two years and five months.

Funeral will take place THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 Carlisle alley, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RUCH—On Tuesday, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., ELIZABETH G. RUCH, wife of Josh Ruch, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Fifth avenue, near Soho, on FRIDAY MORNING, June 6, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAING—On Monday June 2d, at 4 P. M., JAMES LAING, aged 80 years and 8 months.

Funeral from his residence, No. 693 Penn avenue, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 147 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

ISAAC CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES are warranted equally as good as the highest priced Metallic Cases at less than one-fourth the cost. Office No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny city, Pa. je3

PLANTS! FLOWERS!

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

VERBENAS, ROSES, HELIOTROPES, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Cut Flowers in every design. For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

my19-d&s 112 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

[OFFICIAL.]

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, JUNE 4, 1873.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

LADIES' LIST.

- Ansbuler Eva
- Adams S M
- Adams S L
- Allen Olive
- Ackelson [illegible]
- Alkins Ella M
- Atwood Mary V
- Arthur M Jas
- Arthurs Caroline
- Aybel Clarissa
- Ball Ann
- Bay Mary E
- Bargesa Sarah
- Bason Lu
- Barretts Mary
- Berry Annie
- Beal Sarah A
- Blinch E
- Bowman M
- Boner Miss E
- Bain Franziska
- Bunning Mary A
- Blacklew H McK
- Bowman Sarah
- Bramwell Emma
- Bruce Mrs Henry
- Brown Aggie
- Brothers Maggie
- Burgess Mrs P
- Bullett Harriet
- Buckingham T
- Buges Madam C
- Burke Mary
- Burns Nellie
- Coleman M 2
- Cahill Eliza
- Callen Mary
- Calhum Maggie M
- Carraher Mrs I
- Carteo Annie
- Cameron L W
- Carr Jenny
- Carrol Mary
- Clark Mary A
- Clark Jane
- Cressy Maggie
- Coghlan Mary
- Colman Nancy
- Cowley M M
- Cooper Mary A
- Crawford M
- Conway Josie
- Crews Kitty
- Curran Mollie
- Culbertson M P
- Colly J C
- Cunningham M
- Cunningham M M
- Cunningham Eliza
- Davis Mary
- Daley Mina
- Davis Maggie
- Dolan J C
- Daker Kate
- Dickson Mary
- Duffy Johanna
- Dulfach C M A
- Eaton M J
- Eiles Mary Ann
- Evans Emily P
- Foster Emma
- Fleming Letitia J
- Foung Anne
- Fowler Mary
- Fleer Katherine
- Fiske A E
- Glass M M
- Gazier W W
- Gladchez Barbe
- Green Louisa
- Gehering L
- Godwey Emma
- Guesh E A
- Gray Lizzie J
- Haney M
- Hamilton E J D
- Hall Margaret S
- Hagan Mattie A
- Hall Mrs J
- Had Susan
- Hanes Paulina
- Harris Nelly
- Hays Kathrine
- Harbison Mary
- Hamish Isabella
- Hill K
- Herd Mrs Daniel
- Henderson Sarah
- Henry Lizzie
- Hunt Mrs Joseph
- Hostes Fannie
- Hunter Belle
- Howe Julia
- Hughes P Mary
- Hussel Elizabeth
- Jones Maggie
- Jones Margie
- Johnson Lizzie
- Johnston Hannah
- Johnson J F
- James I
- Jacobs Nell
- Kelly M E
- Keefe Fanny
- Keller Kate
- Kessler M
- Kerns Catherine
- Keller Mary
- King Johanna
- Kuppenberger M 2
- Killean Rose
- Koeller Mrs H
- Kneeland Addie
- Kirkendall L
- Kissner Emma J
- Kneeller Emma J
- Ley Fannie
- Leonard E M
- Leech H
- Leech Mattie
- Leroy Hannah
- Lowell Jennie
- Logan Ann
- Lowry Eva J
- Long M S
- Loomis Elizabeth
- Lobinger A E
- McKee Mrs F
- Melville Annie
- Maher Belle
- Miller Mrs L
- Menie H A
- Miller Lizzie
- Martin Mrs A H
- Miller M 2
- McGuire Ellen
- Miller Mrs Thos
- Mitchell Hettie
- Mills M
- Melvin Mary M
- Merriam Mrs W A
- Morris Mrs E
- Moore Susan
- Montgomery J
- Moth Lena
- Mullins Lucy A
- Mullen Sarah
- Murphy Mary
- McClelland Kate
- McConnell M
- McCoy Mrs Jas
- McCulloch Annie
- McElhaney L
- McCann Jane
- McCutcheon E
- McCarty Sarah J
- McClure Sadie
- McElhone Sarah
- McCutcheon R
- McLaughlin M
- McKay J
- McKean Jennie
- McNamara E
- Nicholson G J
- Neely Agnes
- O'Donnell Eliza
- Oldham Mago
- O'Neil Fannie
- O'Hanlon Kate
- Olten Lena U
- Orme Jane H
- Page Elizabeth
- Parkinson Mary
- Patterson Sarina
- Paterson Mary
- Payne J W
- Patterson Mary
- Pendergrast O
- Phillips Eddie
- Price Margaret
- Pyres Mary
- Price Phoebe
- Potter H P
- Pollard Wria
- Quisben Mary
- Reese Mary A
- Rankin M
- Ratner Annie
- Ramsey Lyda E
- Reymond Mary S
- Reese Bella
- Reichard Mollie A
- Riley Mary
- Rise Myra F
- Riddell Lydia A
- Richardson Mary
- Robeson Hannah
- Robinson Alice
- Rodgers Ella
- Rose S S Orr
- Robinson Marie
- Ryan Margaret
- Russell E M
- Seal Annie
- Sanders Sattie J
- Seymour Dollie
- Sessions Mary
- Shaw Eliza
- Shaffer Mary
- Sherer L
- Shaw Bessie
- Shaw Millie
- Staby Mary
- Shahan Mary Q
- Siebert Rebecca
- Sollins Rebecca
- Smead Susan
- Smith Sarah
- Smith Kate
- Smith Mrs A
- Smith Martha
- Snowden Lizzie C
- Snyder Mary C
- Spring Mary
- Spracks Lena
- Stevenson Mary E
- Sterling Martha
- Stevens Malinda
- Stewart Agnes
- Stilts Sarah C
- Stoop Mary
- Sullivan Miss H
- Sweeney Kinney
- Taylor Miss L
- Tanney Emma
- Taggart J W
- Thomas Maria
- Tindle Henrietta
- Tittle Mary J
- Thompson M B
- Thomas Alley
- Toner Catherine
- Townsend S
- Wakefield Mary
- Walton Mattie
- Warfield Addie
- Watson Annie
- White Amanda
- Wilkinson Mrs
- Wilson Isabel J
- Wilson Brigitta
- Williams Sarah
- Woodwell Mrs J
- Woods Annie E
- Woods Julia
- Wrighter W D
- Whitesides Sarah
- Miss Fannie "Lillie"

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1873.

- Adams John
- Agner Edward
- Allison & Son W C
- Allred Rev Jno
- Aal A A
- Albertson Mr
- Aloe C F
- Allen Frank
- Albright Leo
- Albertson Albert
- Adolph Chas Jas
- Andrews W V
- Andrews H E
- Andrews W J
- Antbaugh Peter
- Baker
- Baird H M
- Boyne John
- Baker J A
- Berry John
- Barnes Phineas
- Barkey Amos R
- Barrett A D
- Baun D E
- Barnes & Wood
- Beaty E C
- Bennett B
- Bernard Ed N
- Beim F A
- Bennet James E
- Berger W H
- Beeding A
- Bird James
- Bingham B F
- Black Valentine
- Blaizer Geo
- Black & Bros G C
- [illegible]
- Bowman Adam
- Bowman A D
- Boyle W H
- Bogler H C
- Boyd W & Son
- Bassett W
- Bowen Samuel
- Brown W I
- Brown R
- Brown F
- Brown & Peters
- Brown S L
- Brown Dr
- Brown Samuel
- Brown John
- Brunwelson M
- Bropsey Patrick
- Brown Conrad
- Bryan Thos
- Bruce Edward
- Bradley W H
- Biggs F C
- Brooks Harry
- Breed Jas
- Brenneman L
- Butler Henry
- Butts Chas
- Byrne D
- Burcham C D
- Byers W H
- Burger Geo
- Cappy W H
- Cahill Frank
- Campbell J R
- Cavanaugh Thos
- Campbell Jas
- Campbell M A
- Campbell J H
- Carter J
- Carry Geo
- Carrigan M
- Carson Jno
- Casey Tim
- Cavenaugh H
- Carroll
- Carpenter C A
- Cass Harry
- Chambers J L
- Chester M
- Chambers G H
- Clendenning Wm
- Clark & W
- Clark W A
- Clarke Hugh
- Cowen H
- Coffee Jno
- Collins P E
- Collins Jno
- Coulson L R
- Copenan W B
- Connell Dan
- Cogie S H
- Crowne Jas
- Craney Thos
- Creamer R
- Crinan W
- Cramer C
- Crozier R
- Cummings Thos
- Cunningham M
- Cuthbert W
- Cummins Thos
- Dawson Jno
- Davis S
- Davis T H
- Davis O
- Davis J
- Davis J R
- Davis & Co S A
- Davis J F
- Davis J W
- Davis E D
- Davis Wm
- Davis J A & Co
- Devin P
- Delaney Dennis
- Deep S
- Dickson J M
- Dilworth Geo
- Dickson Jas
- Doggy W
- Dauthed A F
- Donaghey B
- Doan Jos
- Driscoll Jos
- Drain Alex
- Dreap F
- Dury Harry
- Dudy M
- Divine Nelson
- Duncan S A
- Dyer Samuel
- Dunn J
- Duncan Jas
- Edeburn W A
- Edwards C
- Elliott J H
- Elick F J
- Eastman Phil
- Edwards F
- Elegott M
- Christen & Co J
- Einwein M
- Emmitt & McGraw
- Emerick Geo
- English S O
- Ernst & Co D
- Evans Thos
- Evans Jno
- Faber S V
- Farmer W E
- Fisher Thos
- Fell Geo
- Fern Henry
- Fitzgibbons Jas
- Fox Jno
- Floyd Wash
- Foster Chas
- Foster Jno
- Foxwell H F
- Frederick Lewis
- Forsyth Jno
- Frazier Geo
- Frank Jno
- Forsyth Chas
- Gallagher Jno
- Garden & Co C
- Gilmore & Bro
- Glasser Jno
- Goldsmith J B
- Gordon W
- Green J J
- Hamilton Jas
- Harry Mathew
- Haines Jno
- Hamburg & Co R
- Harding J
- Harrison E
- Harrington E
- Harris Jno
- Harrison W C
- Anderson
- Hawley & E
- Henderson R S
- Heyman M
- Herron W M
- Hickson C
- Hollins & Bros
- Holmes D J A
- Hopwood Geo
- Hoover Peter
- Horan J
- Hassinger S K
- Hubbard Geo S
- Huckman F B
- Hunter A S B
- Irwin J L
- Irwin W H
- Jackson D A
- Jamieson Jno
- Jones R
- Johnston Ed S
- Jones Evan H
- Jones W J
- Jones J
- Johnson J M
- Johnston Wm M
- Johnston J T
- Johnson W H
- Kane Wm
- Kennedy P
- Kessler Jos
- King J
- Kirk J A
- Knox O A
- Kohler & Meyers
- Lang Jas
- Langenberg P C
- Lewis B
- Lewis J
- Levy J
- Lock N
- Lovette Wm
- Loomis J
- Long M
- Lowry S H
- Lowry N
- Loughery T T
- Loyal & Co S E
- Magen W H
- Manion Patrick
- Maer & Davidson
- March Chas W
- Marbray L S
- Marshall & Nesbett
- Miller Bruce & Co
- Merz W H
- Murray Mr
- Mead G
- Means W H
- Moore & Co
- Montgomery Jas
- Meyer Jno B
- Minick J F
- Muller & Lewis
- McAllister W B
- McCandless D R
- McCormick R M
- McConnell & Co A J
- McDonald D
- McDorrough Pat
- McFadden Allen
- McKee Jas
- McKnight J P G
- McKee Jno
- McKenna W J C
- McLaughlin Jno
- McLaughlin Jno
- McLaughlin W
- McPherson Jas
- McNamara T
- McWilliams J
- Neely J F
- New J A
- Nevin Jno
- Newburger & Hochstadter
- Newell G C
- Nightingale W
- O'Kain & Devine
- O'Brien W
- Parsons Jas
- Patterson Geo
- Price J M
- Porter J H
- Powers Robt 2
- Phillips & Co J H
- Pickering M J
- Ramsay Rev J S
- Ransom Geo
- Ragan Pat
- Read J D
- Reed J S
- Reynolds Geo W
- Rigby W J
- Rineker F
- Roberts Jas S
- Roberts Rev W H
- Rowland & Co J
- Robson J & Co
- Robinson & Co S B
- Rumble & Co S
- Schmidt A T
- Schupp & Co J K
- Schweinsfurter & Co John
- Schoepf Chas
- Scott J W
- Scott & Winslow
- Shaffer D
- Simon & Co
- Smith Geo T
- Smith J D
- Smith F G
- Smith F W
- Stewart P K
- Stewart J
- Stevens J A
- Stewart Jno
- Stewart James
- Stevenson W L
- Stockdale Smith & Co
- Stuckey J M
- Stonehouse A H
- Swager Thos 2
- Tausig & Co J
- Thompson Scott
- Thompson J W
- Treadwell Geo
- Unger & Son
- Walsh J F
- Walsh Michael
- Ward & Jones
- Wattles Jno
- Watts Jas
- Watson W J
- Weller F
- Welsh Chas
- Weber Chas G 2
- Wightman Dr S
- Whitaker Wm
- Wilkinson J F
- Wilbanks & Scattergood
- Wilson D
- Wilson Jno
- Williams C M
- Williams G B
- Williams J S
- Williams Chas
- Williams J J
- Williams & Co T
- Wolfe D S
- Wonner Henry
- Worthington Wm
- Wright, Godfrey & Co
- Young & Co M S
- Zeiler F A

VARIETIES.

- Enterprise Roofing Co
- Pittsburgh & Elm Roofing Co
- John Cooper Engine Manuf'g Co
- Steel Snake Teeth Manf'g Co
- Union Car Coupling Co
- P'g'h Gas & Coke (6th ave) Co
- Grand Lake Coal Co
- Penn Gas & Coal Co
- Champion Hedge and Pruning Shear
- Eureka House
- Capt J J Dodd steamboat La Belle
- National Tube Works
- Birmingham Bolting House
- Passenger Railway
- P'g'h Coal Mining Works
- Athenian Literary Society
- Steamer Mollie Ebert
- Board of School Directors
- Sec'y Merchants Ex
- Economy Stove House
- Old Oaken Bucket

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

JOS. C. BAILIFF... THOS. BROWN.

Bailiff & Brown,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,

NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,00
Cash Assets January 1st, 1873, $3,293,749

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY

COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,

MWF THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Flour dull and weak; western superfine $4.65@5.25; do extra $6.25@7.75; do family $8.00@9.75. Wheat dull; western red $1.75@1.85; [illegible] Oats steady and in good demand; mixed western [illegible]; white [illegible]. Rye quiet and [illegible]. Provisions quiet and [illegible]. Whisky nominal at [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Flour quiet and steady; State, Ohio and Indiana family $7.65@8. Wheat very dull; large sales could not be made at quotations; red $1.75@1.85; amber $1.82; white $2@2.10. Rye steady [illegible]. Corn scarce and active [illegible]. Oats firm; white [illegible]; mixed [illegible]. Crude petroleum [illegible]; refined [illegible]. Provisions dull. Mess pork $18.75. Lard [illegible]. Whisky, 95c.

DETROIT, June 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra $1.85@1.86; No 1 [illegible]; amber $1.60. Corn dull, and prices have declined nominally to [illegible]. Receipts: Flour 1,000 bbls; wheat 9,000 bush; corn 7,000 do; oats 6,000 do. Shipments: flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 700 bush; corn 6.5 do; oats 1,000 do.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Cotton quiet; sales of 2,700 bales; good ordinary 15½c; low middling 16@16⅛c; middling [illegible]; middling Orleans 19c.

OSWEGO, June 3.—Wheat quiet; white Canada $2.04; No 1 Milwaukee $1.62½. Corn quiet at 56c.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 133 to arrive, 2,567 head; total for week 5,151; [illegible] market dragging and weak; prices show a tendency downward; about 700 head were disposed of; sales of 150 Illinois steers, 1,150 to 1,310 lbs, at $5.75@6.75; 103 Illinois stockers of 855 to 955 lbs, at $4.50@5; [illegible]; 208 Iowa steers of 1,250 lbs at $6.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week 2,000; market not fairly opened; sales of 171 clipped sheep 88 to 93 lbs at [illegible]; [illegible] Illinois clipped sheep 101 lbs, $5.50; [illegible] Illinois wooled sheep 94 lbs, $6. Hogs: receipts to-day 500; total for week 14,700; market slow at $4.75@5; [illegible] Illinois pigs 112 lbs, $5.50; Illinois hogs 170 to 176 lbs at $5.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Cattle: receipts 3,825; market for shipping grades dull, and prices tending lower; good to choice smooth native steers sold at $5.40@5.62; fair light steers $5@5.30; corn fed 1,265 lbs Texans $5.12½; fair to good cows $2.25@4.75; stockers $3.25. Hogs: receipts 15,000; market active and steady; sales of good to choice at $4.40@4.70, closing weak, with the pens all full of unsold stock; shipments 5,576. Sheep: receipts 914; fair local market at $3@5.50 for shorn.

LUMBER.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The lumber market is quiet and prices easy at $9.75@10 for joists and scantling; $10@19.75 for strips and boards; shingles $3; lath $1.50.

All Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

STRAYED.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE premises of the subscriber, in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on Saturday night, May 17th, a SORREL MARE, rising 4 years old, white stripe on forehead, right hind foot white, long mane and tail, and about 15 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to F. E. MERRIMAN, Sewickly, Pa. my22:d65-WThS

WANTS.

WANTED—$1,000, TO BE SECURED by bond and mortgage on unencumbered real estate in Allegheny county. Address MONEY, GAZETTE office. je4

WANTED.—A MAN TO WORK ON A Farm (German). Apply to F. AFFHOLDER, City Farm station, Connellsville Railroad. my31-c83

WANTED—TO TAKE A FEW BOARDERS during the summer months. For information please address WM. ENDSLEY, Somerfield, Somerset county, Pa. my31-c78

WANTED—TO SELL—TWO LOTS, cheap on Davis street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, ten minutes' walk from Court House. Terms to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. S. GOSHORN, Dentist, 139 Grant street. my20:31-TThS

WANTED—ACTIVE, WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS, Ladies or Gentlemen, to canvass for *The Fireside Companion*. A fine engraving given free to each subscriber. We want agents who mean *business* in every village, town and city.

S. L. CUTHBERT,

my21:W.F.&S. 202 Liberty street.

WANTED.—THE SHADYSIDE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION desire to close out the remaining shares. Those who wish to commence with the beginning should secure stock immediately, as weekly dues will soon begin to be taken. Meetings every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Twentieth ward School House. my29-c76

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD COAT MAKERS. Steady work and good wages guaranteed. Apply immediately to M. SULLIVAN, Merchant Tailor, Box 140, Monongahela City, Pa. my27-c73

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen ($18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh Scales, in front of door. my13

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNOR—the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any now in use. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Repairs furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 482 Penn street.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,

my12 149 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS—AN EXCELLENT opportunity is offered for an active business man with a few thousand dollars to purchase the stock and good will of a long established, safe and paying business, the owner being desirous of disposing of the same owing to his having another and more extensive enterprise in the same trade in an eastern city. Address "WHITE," office of the *Daily Post.* my29

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESIDENCE.—The very comfortable and convenient Residence recently built and occupied by our Mr. W. L. McClintock is now offered for rent. It contains 8 rooms, besides attic and a finished bashment; has all modern improvements; is delightfully situated in the midst of a grove of native forest trees, close to the Perrysville Plank Road, and within a short drive of either city.

For further particulars and terms apply at

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.'S CARPET STORE,

my29:c74 23 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.—THE LATE RESIDENCE of H. P. MUELLER, dec'd, beautifully situated at Glendale Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with a magnificent view of the Ohio River and surrounding country, fronting on the Railroad and Beaver road, near the Station. Improvements consist of a two story frame house with ten rooms, (finished attic), large hall and good cellars, well finished out and inside to latest style. Also a two story frame house, with coal, wood, and smoke house, bake oven and washing arrangements in it. Also, barn and carriage house. The quantity of ground can be had to please the purchaser. Good springs, well, and cistern on the ground, which is well laid out and covered with shrubbery, shade trees, &c. Terms easy. Enquire of

JOHN C. FLEINER,
No. 96 Western Avenue, Allegheny.
Dr. JOHN H. MUELLER,
No. 158 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Executors of H. P. Mueller, Dec'd.

mh[illegible]-MWF

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

Of 9 Rooms, including Wash House, Bath Room and Kitchen; Boston Range, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout, situate

No. 225 North Avenue, Allegheny.

This House, fronting on the Park, combines the advantages of the Country and City Home. For information as to price and terms apply to

R. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Broker, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished, marble mantles in parlor; gas and water throughout the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, June 10.

F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, May 30. je3-c9

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INS. CO.,
No. 167½ WOOD STREET,
Bank of Commerce Building.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., to be credited on the unpaid stock, and payable in cash forthwith on the full paid stock.

THOS. D. KELLER,
my24-c61 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY,
No. 99 FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, May 22, 1873.

DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable on and after June 2d, 1873, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th instant to the 2d proximo, inclusive.

WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
my24-c64 Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. cor. of Wood St. and Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, May 22, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 26th instant.

JOHN H. CLANEY,
my23-c65 Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock of

Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets,
Newal Post
Lights, &c., &c.

And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to this city, embracing all the new styles and colors. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Tate, Munden & Tate,

313 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA

Glass and Queensware,

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.

No. 100 Wood Street.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,

ASSETS, $3,212,175.09.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

b4:E8 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

NEW STOCK.

Fine English Body Brussels.
New Styles English Tap Brussels.
New 2-Ply Carpets—new styles.
Choice Styles 3-Ply Carpets.
Very large stock Ingrain Carpets.
Rag Carpets, Cottage Carpets.
Hemp Carpets, Irish Brussels Carpets.
Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Floor Oil Cloth.
Stair Oil Cloth, Lace Curtains, and
Cornices, Stair Rods, Window Shades, &c.

All at the very Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

DUNLAP & SNAMAN,

136 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AUCTION SALES.

UNRIVALED CITY BUILDING LOTS.

Immense Attraction

IN

NINTH WARD,

Allegheny.

The Most Extensive Sale of the Season.

That Valuable and Delightful Property Surrounding the

HOUSE OF REFUGE

Subdivided into about

75 Magnificent Lots

And to be offered to the public

AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY,

The 12th of June, at 1:30 P. M.,

On the premises.

This is unquestionably the most desirable plan of Lots that is now in the market, and has been laid out by an efficient surveyor with great care, on a liberal basis,

Every Lot being Beautifully Situated.

Accessible by wide streets and delightful avenues from the great thoroughfares of Preble avenue and Wood's Run, and can be reached from the center of either Allegheny or Pittsburgh by railroad or street cars in a very few minutes.

The locality is a really attractive one, the river and land scenery from all points having a most cheerful and agreeable appearance. The entire plot nestling in an unusually charming position on a beautiful elevation between the Ohio River and Wood's Run Railroad Station, entitles it to the distinguished name of the

GREAT "ELYSIUM" OF THE TWO CITIES.

Gas and water available for each and every Lot.

Come One, Come All.

The Lots only require to be examined to merit appreciation. No other such favorable opportunity for securing fine city lots has been offered this season.

All the advantages and comforts of the country will be obtained here in connection with city conveniences, combined with the privilege of being within only a few minutes ride of the great business centers of two important cities.

☞ The celebrated Brass Band belonging to the House of Refuge will be in attendance.

Terms liberal—To be made known at sale.

For plans and further information, apply at office of UNION REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny.

JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Homestead Terrace

ON THE

A.V.R.R. and Wildwood Avenue

FREE EXCURSION!

AND

Sale of Large Lots,

BY THE

Homestead Bank & Life Insurance Co.,

Monday, June 9.

Homestead Terrace is the first outlet for a settlement outside the city on this route, and will afford delightful homes for mechanics and others engaged in the factories of the upper wards. It is 3 miles nearer the city than Verona, and Quarter Acres will be sold on the

Ten Year, No Interest, Second Mortgage

Plan, for less than you are asked for "20 feet" in no better location 2 or 3 miles further away,

With None of these Liberal Conditions.

If it suits you to live in this neighborhood, don't buy till you have seen

HOMESTEAD TERRACE.

je3:c97

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY

HERRON & BATES

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

83 WOOD STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY, No 30 Hemlock street, 2 story Brick, 6 rooms and finished attic; Lot 25x130 to an alley. Frame Building, 4 rooms on rear end. Will be sold low.

105 ARCH STREET—10 room Brick House, finished in modern style, marble mantles, range, &c. Price $10,250. Easy payments.

NORTH AVENUE RESIDENCE—3 story Brick with all modern improvements; Lot 25x130.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH—3 acres of land in a desirable location, for residences, or for laying out in lots. Will be sold at a bargain.

ELEVENTH WARD PITTSBURGH—2 Lots on corner of Webster and Granville, 25x100 each. Price $1,400 each, on long time.

HOUSES AND LOTS for sale in choice locations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

Money to Loan.

FOR SALE.

100 Quarter and Half-Acre LOTS,

ALSO, THE

FARM HOUSE AND BARN,

With 18 acres of ground and about 800 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the P. R. R. on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of

JOHN GRAZIER,

Smithfield street, above Murdoch's Seed Store

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO TO

McKEE'S

(OLD BARKER)

Dry Goods Establishment

FOR

Greatest Bargains

In Plain Black Silks.
In Gros Grain Silks.
In Best Fancy Silks.
In Fine Linen Suits.
In Victoria Lawn Suits.
In Black Alpaca Suits.
In Linen Polonaise Suits.
In Ladies' Linen Dusters.
In Black Dress Goods.
In Fancy Dress Goods.
In Fine Ortolan Capes.
In Black Lace Sacques.
In White Lace Sacques.
In Housekeeping Goods.

And every other Article in the Dry Goods Line.

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to J. W. Barker and McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

The Popular Family Grocery.

Having removed my place of business to

No. 114 Smithfield Street,

Opposite New City Hall,

The Great Original Red Front Tea, Coffee and Spice Warehouse,

I there offer to my friends and the public generally, a large and complete stock of choice

Family Groceries,

And at the very lowest prices. The public will do well to examine prices and goods before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
No. 114 Smithfield street.

PROPOSALS.

Forbes Street Improvement.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals for Grading and Masonry of First and Second Sections of FORBES STREET will be received at the City Engineer's Office from the 9th until the 16th day of June at 12 M.

Plans and Specifications will be seen and all information given relative thereto, at the Engineer's Office within the time named for receiving proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of all proposals, should they deem it prudent to do so.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds as required by the City.

THOMAS WIGHTMAN,
CHARLES J. CLARKE,
JOHN McDEVITT,
JAMES MURDOCH,
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Commissioners.

J. W. ORTH, Secretary.

JUNE 2d, 1873. jn2:c90

Hiland Avenue Improvement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for Grading, Paving, Curbing and Masonry of HILAND AVENUE, from Penn avenue to the new Water Works, will be received at the office of the City Engineer from the 2d to the 7th day of June, at 12 M.

Each bidder will bid for the whole work, or for each portion separately, and must be explicit in their specifications of their proposed pavements.

Plans and specifications for Grading, Curbing and Masonry will be seen and all information given relative thereto at the Engineer's Office within the time named for receiving proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of all proposals should they deem it prudent to do so.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds as required by the city.

J. H. STEWART,
S. R. McKELVY,
E. C. NEGLEY,
CHAS. LOCKHART,
R. BUCHANAN,
Commissioners.

R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, May 30, 1873. my22-c48

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION of the Tripartite Bridge Company of Pittsburgh for a decree dissolving the corporation. No. 969, June Term, 1873. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County:

And now, to wit: May 13, 1873, the within petition having been presented in open Court, thereupon, on motion of M. W. Acheson, Esq., Attorney for said petitioner, the same is ordered to be filed, and that SATURDAY, the 14th of June next ensuing, be appointed for hearing said application, notice whereof shall be given by the Prothonotary by publication in two papers in the County of Allegheny daily consecutively for two weeks, the last of said publications ten days at least before the day appointed for hearing.

{SEAL} By the Court.

All parties interested will take notice of the above order.

JOSEPH ROSS,
Prothonotary.

May 13, 1873. my16-c18

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny County.

In re-opening of Pearl street, of the City of Pittsburgh.

No. 19, December Session, 1871, Miscellaneous Docket.

And now to-wit: May 17th, 1873, the report of viewers appointed by the Court in the above case, having been presented in open Court, and having been duly considered, it is ordered that the same be filed, and that the report be confirmed nisi to become absolute if no exceptions are filed within ten days, and it is further ordered that notice of the above be published in the papers authorized to do the printing for the City of Pittsburgh.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record. WM. H. McCLEARY,
my19. Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of JOHN KERNS late of Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JAMES POTTS,
WM. V. EVANS,
Executors.

May 13, 1873.
my14:d6-WaS

BUSINESS CHANGES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK with us in our business. S. EWART & CO.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,

Tea and Tobacco Dealers

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of buyers to our large and newly selected stock of Goods. While

TEAS AND TOBACCO

Will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a wholesale Grocery House. apl:k21

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing as STUPY & SON, has this day been dissolved, N. STUPY retiring. All accounts will be settled by the remaining partner, JOS. S. STUPY.

APRIL 17, 1873. je3

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE partnership between CHARLES LOCKHART, WILLIAM FREW, and JOHN GRACIE, under the style of LOCKHART, FREW & CO., has been dissolved.

The business will be settled by the undersigned at their office, No. 174 Wood Street.

CHAS. LOCKHART,
WM. FREW.

PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1873. ju2

DISOLUTION — THE FIRM OF KIM & SONS is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of G. C. Kim. The business of the late firm will be continued in all its branches by the remaining partners, who will settle all bills of the late firm.

LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1873. my20:d33-TTh.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE REPORT OF THE Viewers on the construction of the Ann street and Stevenson street Sewer has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
my22 City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers for damages by grade of Penn avenue, from Butler street to Forty-fifth street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1873. my19

MUNICIPAL HALL, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, May 29, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' report on the opening of Bayard street, from Bellefield street to Amberson avenue, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
my29 City Engineer.

MUNICIPAL HALL, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, May 29, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' report on the opening of Spencer avenue, from Lincoln avenue to a point 100 feet east of Homewood avenue, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
my29 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, May 30, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessment for the construction of Exchange alley Sewer, from Eighth to Ninth streets, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
my30 City Engineer.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., May 8, 1873.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The report of the viewers on the opening and straightening of Buena Vista street, from Norman to James streets, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given, that the assessments for benefits are now due, and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

JAMES BROWN,
my8:m72 Controller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING... W. H. CARPENTER... R. J. WARING.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP

Epping, Carpenter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Corner Penn and 32d Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

287 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

And best brands of

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.

JOHN DAVIS,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of

TRUNKS,

Ladies' Satchels, &c.

204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,

a43:w13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

James Gallagher's

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable houses in New York.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding.

No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEMON & WEISE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cabinet Furniture

AND

CHAIRS.

No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

T. & J. T. McCance,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

New Spring Stock

Just received for the custom trade. With increased facilities in the cutting department, we are prepared to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.

NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

JAMES RENO,

41 Federal Street, Allegheny,

GENERAL AGENT FOR FREEMAN BROS. VITRIFIED CLAY

Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe.

Also Flue Lining and Hot Air Pipe, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fire Brick, Fire Tile and Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Stovepipe Rings, Window Arches, Corner Blocks, Range Gourse Chimney Coping, Cellar Window Cribs, etc.

Also Dealer in Beaver Round and Howard Cook Stoves, Ash Pit and Bake Oven Doors, Bell Traps. mh20:j45-WThS

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

je20 74 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite Postoffice.

HENRY G. HALE,

Is now receiving direct his

SPRING GOODS,

Which is the most choice and well selected stock he ever had the pleasure of showing his many friends and patrons, and will be made up second to none in his line of business. Fine Merchant Talloring.

Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

MILLER & CO.'S

(BOSTON) CELEBRATED

PIANOS,

first quality. They are unexceeded in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

136 Smithfield Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $150.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired.

FISHING TACKLE

Of all descriptions.

Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Sign of the Big Gun,

No. 179 Smithfield Street.

FLANNELS, YARNS

AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known

Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS

River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CIGARS DE JOY

FOR ASTHMA.

The Smoke of these CIGARS inhaled into the Lungs lulls the nervous system, facilitates expectoration, and gives tone to the organs of respiration. packages of $3.

Imported by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.

☞ Sole Agent for the United States. my29

A. TINDLE
HOWARD BLOCK

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in

TRUNKS,

Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, &c.

No. 89 SMITHFIELD STREET,

(Howard Block,) Pittsburgh, Pa.